icod Hope, agrating tow Daniel, an ag of the Potomac

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tion. There wi avored strawber, of the Marsha Gaz.

EES, MULBER.

nt species:—The most celebrated c unusually fine re also fine, and atalogue of Fruit s and Herbaceas and will be sent te, the very best rticularly designated. TREES, or any rs of the same, nuine; all being is Nursery here,

to; and Trees. KENRICK. ct. 25, 1839. 10. STREET, Wilson's Lane,

OR SALE,

, of first quality

of the following que Oil, Milk of tier Oil, Buffalo ap, Leuon and ich Roil and Poi Palm. Transpap e, Head, Clothes wder Puils, Em-eth, Pocket and each Hair Pow-ors. H. Burke's t quality, from ils, Tooth Picks, Books and Wal-Pocket Alms-

large and Small Japan Blacking Stocks, Suffaers unia and Wood zers, Dominoes rticles requisite smple order at Sr. 27.

n five minute School House ACRES OF t thrifty LING HOUSE,

or of the s

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

er Johnson, General Agent: all ramittances are to be made, and all letters elating to the pecuniary concerns of the

22 50 per annum, payable in advance etters and communications must be rost

MENTS making one square will be inor \$1.00. Other advertisements a

the direction and supervision of a Commit-cing of the following gentlemen: FRANCIS ELECTO QUINCY, WM. BASSETT.

VOL. IX.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

MR. PIERPONT'S DEFENCE.

to we have not room for all the documents connectversy between Mr. Pierpont and his will be necessary to preface the following some explanatory statements. After the Mr. Pierpont's second letter, (which, as e first, has already appeared in our columns,) ey appointed a committee to take it into conreport at a subsequent meeting what gought to be pursued. The majority of this on the 14th ult. submitted a Report, in which forward certain specific charges against on, and conclude by submitting a series of of which contains the declaration, the Rev. John Pierpont, be and is hereby dismissthe Pastoral care of the Society worshipping his Street, and that the connexion between him his Society is hereby dissolved.' The minority ammittee also made a Report protesting against are of the majority. The Society took no acagon either of these Reports, except to order published and distributed in the pews, but ned till Monday evening, Nov. 11, without even est to send Mr. Pierpont a copy of their proceed-In these circumstances, the minority of the nice addressed a communication to Mr. Pierpont, that the following is his reply. BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1839.

MESSES. JAMES BOYD AND EDMUND JACKSON, Minor-

e, under date of yesterday, is this moment I thank you for it, and for the information as well as for the copy, that accompanies uted Report of the majority of the Commita minority.
and I will do it as briefly as I

promptly, and I will although you are aware that a reply must, although you are aware that a reply must, are of things, be longer than the complaint will do my best to relieve you of weariness. ice, by making it as entertaining as with the decorum of my profession, be grave character of the charges to which, in adgment, as well as my own, I am called upon

alled upon thus to reply. For, it seems called upon thus to reply. For, it seems send of going with me before an ecclesiastical maintaily chosen and competent, and empowsettle fully and forever all matters of come a this case,—which is the course that I county people to follow, and even demanded that sold follow,—the only course by which their be exclusion of me from my pulpit, could or that included—the majority of your Committee have e obtained—the majority of your Committee have led, rejecting my proposal,—and that, on the exhibitory ground that there is, in their 'opinion, ag for such a tribunal to settle'; and now, withly knowledge or consent, before, yes, three weeks the society can act upon their Report, either to tor reject it, they have thrown it out before the through a secular print, and an appeal is thus in an ecclesiastical case, not to an ecclesiastical sal, but to that of the sovereign people. y well, gentlemen of the majority, since ye have led unto Carsar, unto Casar shall ye go. I stand row, now, at the tribunal before which you have ammoned me; and, gentlemen of the minority,

mied unto Cassar, unto Cassar, unto Cassar, various varyon, now, at the tribunal before which you have summoned me; and, gentlemen of the minority, swerthrough you, and the daily press. Journal of this Report, gentlemen, as a 'rather mortinary document.' It seems to me that the mer in which it has been breught under my notice, at less extraordinary. To say nothing of a defendangly, in civil and criminal cases,—even in smartial, where mercly the life of the accused is pestion, the party in peril is always officially furbed with a specification of the charges against him; I be is allowed time to respond to them. But his case, where not the life of a man may be aby nile or rope, but his reputation is to be shot a a voiley from a platoon of three, while all the did are to be lookers on and hearers of the 'Rebe lookers on and hearers of the hear of officially made acquainted with the charge before it is let off. Neither do the struct their clerk to communicate to the to of his indictment before they endorse it ,'—nor have the Committee the courtesy ricate with him at all, before grace to communicate build of particulars 'against him is given to the through the columns of a 'Commercial Gazette.' as I am not plaintiff in this case, I will no

sat, as am not plaintiff in this case, I will not be complain.

Se emplain:

Se emplain:

Se emplain:

Se majority of the Committee, then, say that in relate the difficulties between the Proprietors of Holosteet Church, and their pastor, 'it has become essay to disabuse the public mind by stating facts.'

Mis the first fact that they state?

Mis the mass tere way, 'that he was settled our minister with the understanding, as in like sa, that we should receive his undivided attention.'

Send. There was never such an understanding, et in my case, or in any one of the thousand and 'like cases.' Where is the proof of any such untaining between my people and myself? In their lamy letter of acceptance? Let them both be far. When was it ever understood, till now, by Committee, that any specific portion of a christian manity was to receive the undivided attention of Committee, that any specific portion of a christian minister? That his family was to receive the undivided attention of aristan minister? That his family was to receive Miention—society none—his country none—Christiy in other states, and other lands none? The assumed, that such an understanding is well known, is en fact. Had there been such an understanding, for the infact. Had there been such an understanding to extrement, in fact, it would have been void; first, reasse of its essential absurdity, and secondly, because of the sesential absurdity, and secondly, because its fulfilment would have been impossible. A well of a Christian minister must be be indeed, whose forts and inducance should never extend beyond the alls of his own church, and the firesides of his own

Again- while he confined himself to his ministe-Again—'while he confined himself to his ministerial duties, it is believed that no fault was found.'
How long, even according to this, was I faultless, callenen! The very first summer of my ministry I was placed upon the School Committee of Boston. I had the office between seven and eight years consecutely, and, after an interval of many years, I held it tain during the very last year. An old offender truly! Between eight and nine years have I been in the transfersion of a School Committee man; giving no small tween eight and nine years have I been in the transssion of a School Committee man; giving no small
ter of my 'undivided attention' to the duties of that
ter, especially during the years that I acted as Secaty of the Board. I hope my fellow citizens will,
the language of an apostle, 'forgive me this wrong,'
recially as I have determined that, till I see good
son, I will offend in like manner no mote.

But '-continue the majority of your Committee,
there I gray you to stand respectfully aside, till the
an of my inquities shall all have passed in review,
But, when his attention was drawn from those dusery the making of Books, and the manufacture of
sex and Screen, and Razon Stars—and by enter-

and Screws, and RAZOR STRAPS-and by enter some and Screws, and RAYOR STRAFS—and by enter-fails every exciting topic that the ingenuity of the institute at home, or the imported mountebank could insure up to disturb and distract the public mind, che as Imprisonment for debt, the Militia Low, Anti-samy, Phrenology, Temperance, and last of all and borry, Phrenology, Temperance, and last of all and breatens, more than all else the destruction of our topicos Usion, it would be wonderful indeed if his copie were made of such materials as to sit quietly ad tolerate such freedom?

tolerate such freedom.' There, gentlemen, they have all gone by. So now out on our hats again, and our spectacles, and ook, seriatim, at this terrible phalanx of offences. are in the van; and the Patriarchal Institu-

ion is the rere-ward.

No. 1. 'Books.' I have made some books, principally School books, for the use of my own children, and those of my partishiners and fellow countrymen. The capital is the capital in the capital is the capital in the capital in the capital, where the records of the copy rights repose. Let my brethren in the Christian Ministry take warning! Let them make no books, for the rising generation or the risen; lest, peradventure, there be such a saille of the Books around them, that their pulpits stall tremble under them with the shock! As a token of my own penitence for this sin, let me inform the pablic through you, gentlemen, that my School-books be, all of them, published by Mr. D. H. Williams,



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1839.

When I am officially informed that the Preamble tion!

I believe, gendemen, that all the items on this rear's

the medium of our commerce and missions,—I adverted to the fact that casks of Rum, bearing the Boston brand, might be seen lying on the warves of Smyrna, and was led to inquire whether, if one of our merchant vessels carries missionaries to Asia in the cabin, and New England Rum in the hold, the influence of the New World is, on the whole, a blessing to the Old, if with our religion; she takes our rom; and, when, in order to lead the people to a just decision on this point, I proposed to them from the pulpit, the question which, through you, gentlemen, I now seriously propose to my delinquences are concerned, my engaging in certain mechanical pursuits, and my engaging in certain mechanical pur

duenched, even on the Christian Sabbath. He forgot all my naughty speeches, forgave all my cold water canticles;—nothing rankled in his bosom against may rightfully claim. Then in relation to what I had made for his children's use, and the 'Razor Straf' that I had made for my own! No. 6. 'Last of all, and above all, the Abolition of Slavery, a question which threatens more than all else, the destruction of our Glorious Usion.'

I cannot but think, gentlemen, that in this cause or offence, the fears of your colleagues, that look before, are stronger than their facts that lie behind then. What are the facts, in this case? The abolition of slavery has never, by me, been made the subject of discussion in my pulpit, in any such seuse as its ordinarily conveyed by the term, discussion. It has, in a very few instances, been alluded to, or named, in connexion with other questions of public interest, and, on one occasion, not in a sermon, in stating to my people some of the considerations that had prevented me from discussing, or discoursing at large upon, the subject of Anti-Slavery, I made a brief declaration of sentiments upon it, merely, as I told them at the time, to show that I had no conceniments, but rather wished to have it understood exactly what my feelings upon that 'question' were. These I stated, in the following words, as nearly as I could afterwards write them down.—'If I am asked whether I am an abolitionist or not, my answer will depend upon what is meant by 'an abolitionist. But if, by 'an abolition of statery, in all its phases and forms cordinal derestantion of statery, in all its phases and forms.

Each of the two next paragaphs of the report of some content of the two next paragaphs of the report of some cordinal derestation of statery, in all its phases and forms.

Each of the two next paragaphs of the report of some content of the two next paragaphs of the report of some content of the two next paragaphs of the report of some content of the two next paragaphs of the report of the time to speak t tion were These I stated, in the following words, as nearly as I could afterwards write them down.—'If I am asked whether I am an abolitionist or not, my answer will depend upon what is meant by 'an abolitionist.' If the inquirer means, a member of any society, association or party, organized for the abolition of slavery, as a political party, I am not an abolitionist. But if, by 'an abolitionist,' he means one who has a most cordial detestation of slavery, in all its phases and forms—personal and domestic, political and spiritual,—and one who, with this feeling, would have all forms of slavery immediately abolished, I am an abolitionist. For, so utterly do I detest slavery, that, were it to depend upon my single voice, this day's sun should not set on a slave, upon the face of the whole earth. And, for this single reason, that slavery is a violation of the eternal law of God; and I believe that whatever good things it is the good pleasure of God that his creatures should enjoy upon the earth, they can better secure by keeping his laws than by breaking them. I have not yet felt it to be my duty to preach upon this subject; and I make this declaration merely because, upon this

morial to the wgislature of this Commonwealth, praying for an alteration of the old laws licensing the sale of ardent sprits, which Memorial I plead guilty to the charge of baving written; nor, yet, could they refer to a petition to the legislature that went up from our House of Correction, that the dram shops of the Commonwealth night be no longer protected by its laws, which petition I also wrove for the signature of the inmates of that prison-house;—no, those votes could not have referred to that interference of mine with the Anti-License Law of 1838, although they are now on the files of Hollis St. Society, in the hand writing of one who, though a ptoprietor, has not, for six or eight years, been a worshipper in Hollis St. Church, but was then and now is largely concerned in the traffic in liquors, and was even a leading member of a Committee of Grocers then lately organized for the avowed purpose of defeating the law just mentioned. That serious movement against me could not have had its origin in my course and efforts in regard to the 'exciting topic of Temperanc;—but must have arisen entirely from my interference, years before, with — 'the Micitia Lane.'

When one member of the Committee that, in pursuance of those votes, was appointed, and waited upon me, to comer with me upon my duties in relation to the slave of saveny; a few millions move of a free pupilit, by the minions of slavery; a few millions mover of a free pupilit out stampled under foot by their own servants at Washington; a few more free of Boston will begin to think that they bere something to do with slavery; and if the clergy will have nothing to do with slavery; and if the clergy will have nothing to do with the elergy.

As to the fears of the Committee, that look forward to a dissolution of 'our glorious Union,' as the effect of the anti-slavery question, I am happy to say that I do not sympathize in them. The few fears that I have, are all upon the other side. While, in this country, there can be sustained a free press, and a free pul When one member of the Committee that, in pursuance of those voices, was appointed, and waited upon me, to comfer with me upon my duties in relation to the Society, in the discharge of his commission, and in direct and exclusive reference to the business most likely to be altested by the present Anti-License Law, said to me.—'Sir, the people at this part of the city are a business people. They pay as they go along; and, it you don't let them alone, they won't let you alone; the could not have meant that my zeal in the Temperance cause was 'the head and front of mine offending,' but, my not letting my people alone in the business of doing military duty and imprisoning other people for debt!

When I am officially informed that the Preamble

hess of deing military duty and imprisoning other people for debt."

When I am officially informed that the Preamble and Vote which constitute the basis of all this year's action against me, were introduced, at the first adjourned neeting, by one who is, and, for a long business life has been, engaged in the traffic in intoxicating drinks; the solemn 'Protest' of the proprietors forbids me to suppose that he feels that the profits of his busine to suppose that he feels that the profits of his business have been, or will be, affected unfavorably by my zeal in the Temperance Cause; and it gives me to understand that his efforts to displace me from my pulpit, are all prompted by his abhorrence of—'Phrenology!'

When, a few months since, three pews in Hollis St. Church were sold by auction, for taxes, and were all bought up by three distillers, one of whom was not, is not, and never has been a worshipper in the Church; and thus, three more levers were applied to the work of prying up my pulpit; it cannot be supposed that the sone because it did not want—'terems.'

When, at the first meeting this year, Mr. Windsor Fay submitted to the Proprietors the question, 'Whether, in the opinion of this meeting, the usefulness of the minister of Hollis Street—according to this Report has been heard, finding fault with its old position, and were induced him to bring forward such a measure, the was not present, then, a year ago last summer, when, a peaking of American influence upon Asia, where I had previously been,—influence with the advanced to the first meeting this year, Mr. Windsor Fay submitted to the Proprietors the question, 'Whether, a year ago last summer, when, a peaking of American influence upon Asia, where I had previously been,—influence upon Asia, where I had previously been,—influence with the advanced to the provi

ome other organ.

Each of the two next paragraphs of the report of Each of the two next paragraphs of the report of your colleagues, gentlemen, contains, in spirit, and fact, though not in form, an attack upon my veracity. Though not exactly in the order of their succession I will first notice the insinuation contained in the word 'felonious,' in the last line of the second of these two

savery immediately abolished, I am a abolitismix. For, so atterly do I detest slavery, that, were it to depend upon my single voice, this day's san should not set on a slave, upon the face of the whole earth. And, for this single reason, that slavery is a violation of the eternal law of God; and I believe that whatever good things it is the good pleasure of God that his creatures should enjoy upon the earth, they can better secure by keeping his laws than by breaking them. I have not yet felt it to be my duty to preach upon this subject, and I make this declaration merely because, upon this or any other, I desire no concealment of my opinion from my people. When I do feel it my duty to preach on the subject is all feel myself free to do so, and shall try to preach so so to be understood. That is what I said to my sobition preaching. That is all of my abolition preaching. That is all of my abolition preaching. That is my that I had given offence by it. Very well? I thought it very likely I might give offence by it otouch in the pulpit upon this momentous question.

I hearned, soon after this declaration of sentiments, that I had given offence by it. Very well? I thought it very likely I might give offence by it. But if I gave yent to my own feelings, by finding fault with me.

But why this sensitiveness now? More than nime ten years ago, when the great quession was before Congress whether Missouri should be admitted to yearshadow no more, than it in the darkness of slavery entailed to overshadow no more, than it in the darkness of slavery in the love of library, and consequently of possible for of slavery; allive among us, to make it of street, and it is stitled to the proper of the condition of the indigeant feeling that he had excited among his constituents; by words and the condition of the indigeant feeling that he had excited among his constituents of slavery mind of the love of library, and consequently of possible for of slavery; allive among the propriet of scording to the truth; for again, I controlled

Pers.
PERSETUANIA- H. C. Howell, Alleghone; J. P. Vashon

RIODE ISLAND — William Adams, Passinger,
Providence.

Convergence Geo. W. Banson, Brooklyn; S. S. Cowles,
Hartford, Thos Kinne, Jr. Novetch.

New Yosa.— Jr. Binhup and Daniel Judsem, Utica; Charles
S. Morton. Albany, S. W. Henedict and Thomas Van Ramselaet,
N. Y. City, James C. Fuller, Skaneuteles; John H. Barker,
Den.

AGENTS.

hippie, Newburyport; I. Groton; B. F. Newh

AINE — Seth Rogers, Stenben; Nathan Wi w. Hamsminz — Davis Smith, Prymouth. camont — John Bement, Woodstock.

Pittsburg: M. Preston, West Grave: Joseph Futton, Jr. Swan; Thomas Pearl. Enterprise; T. Hambiston, Russeiville, B. Kent, Anderes' Bridge; John Cox, Homeston, Rw. Charles A. Boyd, Erie, Erie Co.
Oston-James Boyle and Wm. M. Johnson, Cincinson; 4.
Olcott, Medina; Dr. J. Harvey, Burveysburg: Almer G. Kirk, Burryville; Wm. Hills; Oberlin; James Austin, Aiwaler; Let Holmes, New Liebon; Joseph A. Dugdale, Cortaville.

MO. 45.

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

denied that word, and how and where I denied it !—
He dare not say he does not. And yet he has the lace
to say in this, his Report, that I have received the
contributions of individuals 'without a word of complaint, and without asking the question whether they
were or were not obtained by, or were the fruits of
'felonious' dealing! Did he, when he wrote that
word believe what he knew that I had said about it?
If nay, why has he, ever since July, 1533, continued
under my preaching? If yea, why skulk behind an
innucedo that he knew would be understood by his fellow worshippers and by me, and harl at my veracity
a shaft which he had not the courage to stand out in
the open field and hurl?

a shoft which he had not the courage to stand out in the open field and hurl?

Once more. In my first Letter to the Proprietors, this year, I refer to two sermons of mine-that I there say I have laid before the world by the hand of the press. I certainly did, at the time, profess to print each of those sermons, as it was preached. The reacher of this Report, speaking for himself and the two other members of the Committee who signed it with him, says,—'With regard to the published sermons to which he alludes, we will only say, and we say it without fear of contradiction, and we say it without meaning to call his veracity in question, that they do

without fear of contradiction, and we say it without meaning to call his veracity in question, that they do not contain all that was delivered.'

Gentlemen,—and here I mean what the word imports, I use it not as an unaneaning form of salutation,—gentlemen, how dare the Chairman of your Committee, say, without fear of contradiction, that the sermons in question, do not, as published, contain all that was delivered, when he knew that I professed to make the printed agree with the spoken word? How dare he? Why, my friends, I have confessed, over and over again—yea,—even after I had expressed in strong terms, and that to the Chairman himself, my belief that all was printed that had been written or delivered, I have confessed that it was not!! Your chairman dares, without fear of contradiction, to say what I have, myself, confessed! But why was not all of those sermons printed, that was delivered? Why, professing to print all, did I not print all? Did I not know that there were ears open around me, while I professing to print all, did I not print all? Did I not know that there were ears open around me, while I preached, and eyes open around me, after I had printed, ay, and spirits enough around me that would watch for my halting, if there was, on my part, any want of good faith in giving from the press what I had given from the pulpit? Yes, gentlemen, I know all this, and yet, professing to print all, I did not print all? Listen, nhy. In carrying two sermons through the press—one words was dropped, by error of the press? One word,—and only one, has ns yet been found—one word, which from its connexion with the sentence, might be dropped with no obvious injury to the spans, and no injury to the syntax, was omitted by tence, might be caropped with no obvious injury to the sense, and no injury to the syntax, was omitted by the compositor, though it is to this hour uneffaced, in the manuscript; was detected, in correcting the press, by neither the aathor, nor the proof-reader at the office, and was thus left out of the printed, though it was delivered, and it may now be seen, in the written sermon! And now, a man, standing out before the world as Chairman of a Committee of a Christian Society.—a man, who, in one public decreases ciety,—a man, who, in one public document, expresses his belief that 'the purity' of that society will be endangered by my continuing any longer connected with it, dares, in another solemn document which, with his own hand, he has given to the public through with his own hand, he has given to the public through the columns of the newspaper press, to 'sny without fear of centradiction,' that two published sermons of his own Pastor, 'do not contain all that was delivered,' because, in one of them, one word was dropped out by an error of the press? And the beauty of the whole is, that,—admirable tenderness of his neighbor's good name!—he says this 'without meaning to call his veracity in question!' O no, not for the world would he do so cruel a thing as that. He would only blast his good faith, without touching his veracity! He would not call his veracity in question, but would hold it up in such a light, as to destroy it beyond all

He would not call his veracity in question, but would hold it up in such a light, as to destroy it beyond all question! And yet, for nearly two years, since the preaching and publishing of that sermon, he has been, as he had been for many years before, a hearer of my preaching, with all his family! Did that man, when he wrote this paragraph, believe, that in publishing that sermon, though partaking with him of the common inheritance of human fallibility, I had acted in good faith? If yea, why this assassin stab at my good faith? If nay, why, by coming with his family year after year, to listen to my religious instructions, and unite with them, in the devotions in which I have led, has he betrayed his high trust as a husband and a father, in exposing his wife and children to the corrupting influences of a faithless man, and thus endangered the moral well-being of his family, and sinned against his own soul? against his own soul?

My friends—I have only shown this man the horns of his dilemma. Let him choose, at hi

of his dilemma. Let him choose, at his leisure, on which of them he will hang.

Gentlemen of the minority, I have now said all that I think it important to say to you directly, or through you, of the Report of the majority of your committee. But, I pray you to allow me, through you, also, to say a few words to the Proprietors of the Church, since they have lest open to me no channel of direct communication with them, by instructing any of their Committees, or other officers, to communicate their doings to me.

Gentlemen, Proprietors.

their doings to me.

Gentlemen, Proprietors,
I hope you will allow me, without offence on your part, to call your attention to our present position, in relation to each other.

In my first Letter, in reply to your doings in relation to me, which letter is of date September 16, I tendered you an issue, as to the main spring, or moving cause, of your annual proceedings against me. In your Reply to that Letter, viz: in the Preamble to your votes, at your meeting, Sept. 30, you distinctly take that issue. In my second Letter, dated October 7, I demand a mutual council to try that issue, and to settle all matters in controversy between us. Apsettle all matters in controversy between us. Appended to that Letter, and offered for your consideration immediately after it, by Mr. James Boyd, at my request, were the Preamble and votes, of which the following is a copy; indicating, as you will see, a way for the final settlement of our present controver-

way for the final settlement of our present controversy.

'Whereas, in our present controversy with our Pastor. Rev. John Pierpont, we have joined issue with him, upon the essential question between us; he, in his last Letter to us, in effect affirming that Transers is, by way of eminence, the Exciting Topic, his zeal in the cause of which, and his efforts for its advancement, constitute 'the head and front of his offending,' and we, in the Preamble to our last vote upon that Letter, denying this;—and,

'Whereas, it is absolutely due to the character of both the parties of this controversy, that this issue should be settled by some common and competent tribunal, in presence of this Christian community, and for the information and admonition of other churches, and of coming times,—therefore,

'Voted, That a committee of—be raised by this Society, and clothed with full power to agree with our Pastor, upon a mutual council, before which this issue shall, by them, be carried, and by which it shall be settled.

be settled.

\*Voted, That the decision of that tribunal shall be conclusive, final, and forever binding upon both parties, upon the following points, namely:

1. Whether what our Pastor has affirmed, and what we have denied, as aforesaid, is true.

2. If the Pastor's course, in relation to the Temperance Cause be not, as in his letter, he says it is 'the main spring of our movements against him,'—What is?

perance Cause be not, as in his letter, he says it is 'the main spring of our inovements against him,'—What is?

'3. Whether, by reason of any thing that he has done, or left undone, in relation to that cause, or any other cause, 'the connexion between him and this Society ought to be dissolved.' And, '4. If, for any cause whatever, that connexion ought to be dissolved, what are the terms and conditions upon which a dissolution shall take place.'

To this offer, or demand, your Committee, appointed on the 7th of October, in their Report, dated on the 14th, object, on the ground that, in their opinion, there is nothing between us for such a tribunal to settle. At the same time, they depart entirely from the issue previously tendered, and taken, and launch you forth upon an ocean of specific charges, in navigating upon which, I apprehend that you will find some difficulty, and meet with some delay in arriving at 'the point proposed,'—being evidently some what farther off now, than when you first set sail. In my poor judgment 'ye should have hearkened unto me, and not have loosed from Crete, and, have saved all this harm and loss,' in departing from a regular issue, and refusing to come to a trial. I have now no further counsel to offer. To the pilots that you have chosen, I commit both yourselves, and the responsibility of your voyage. Allow me to say, however, as your friend,

No. 6, Water Street, where 'the trade' may be sup- | several copies of the second edition on hand, which I

No. 6, Water Street, where 'the trade' may be supplied on reasonable terms.

No. 2. 'Stoves.' Not guilty! To this I plead, in abatement, what, in law, is termed a misnomer. I have made no stoves; not even a stove, nor have I procured any to be made. A Fire-place I did devise some ten or a dozen years ago, for the burning of anthracite. And allow me here—as I have no pecuniary interest in it—to recommend it to yourselves or your friends, who wish to make themselves and families comfortable in the approaching cold weather. It is called 'the Doric Fire-place,' and may be had at Bates's, No. 14, Dock Square. Should any one desire to know its qualities, I have great confidence in refering him, for a recommendation of it, to Mr. Clapp, the last named member of the majority of your Committee, who purchased and has used it in his own house. I do not say, with Job, that 'he has been warmed with the, fleece of my sheep;' but I do say that he has been warmed by means of my fire place; and it seems to me rather unkind in him, after thus being an accessory to my 'telony' after the fact, to arraign me for thus committing it. I would ask him if it be not worthy of an essay in the moral department of the Evening Gazette, to demonstrate how much less culpable, in a moral point of view, it is, in him, to be find forgiveness in the eyes of the most weathy of all I wish he had not done it.

My offences under this head, however, have been for the Evening Gazette, to demonstrate how much less ralpable, in a moral point of view, it is, in him, to buy that and use that which it was wrong in me to make, and hen complain of and prosecute me for having made, than it would be, in any neighbor of his, to buy that which it is unlawful to sell, and then complain of and prosecute me for having made the complain of and the complain of an accordance that which it was wrong in me to make, and the complain of and prosecute the complain of an accordance to the complain of the complain of an accordance to the complain of the complain of the complain of an accordance to the complain of the complain of

Here endeth the catalogue of my mechanical transgressions. But, had your colleagues, gentlemen, done me the favor to call upon me, for further information, had they even referred to the Records of Holis Street Society, the catalogue might have been still more extended. I once applied a little of my small measure of astronomical science to the unministerial office of drawing a meridian line, for the use and behoof of a venerable parishioner who was curious in regulating his own watch. Nay, I even made the instrument that enabled me to perform this office. The Records of Holis Street Society will show that, by the Society field that the first named of the minority of two, whom I now address, is not deemed by his fellow worthing as meridian line, for the use and behoof of a venerable parishioner who was curious in regulating his own watch. Nay, I even made the instrument that enabled me to perform this office. The Records of Holis Street Society will show that, by the Society for the lamented Spurshien; for give the man who thus dishonors thee. Dishonors thee? No, no man can committee to devise and recommend a plan for warm-

or Hollis. Street Society will show that, by the Society itself, have I been led into temption, to depart from the care of my people's souls, in devoire some time there are not my people's souls, in devoire some time there is the souls are not as a construction of the mental new years ago, at the head of a committee to devise and recommend a plan for warming their house of working. Why Report is, I condition the mental new them to seek occasions against me. Nay, some years ago, observing that the health of one seems to have been to seek occasions against me. Nay, some years ago, observing that the health of one and cares of his business, turged upon him the mental necessary of recreation, in change of scene, and exercise in the country art, commending to loss attention, egglo, was content to cut thy name upon its front, as and cares of his business, turged upon him the mental necessary of recreation, in change of scene, and exercise in the country art, commending to his attention, egglo, was content to cut the name upon the country art, commending to his attention, egglo, was content to cut thy name upon its front, as an exercise of the his successary of the country art, commending to his attention, egglo, was content to cut thy name upon its front, as an exercise of the his successary of the commental necessary of the Charter of the country art, commending to his attention, egglo, was content to cut thy name upon its front, as a content of the charter of the country of the his attention of the mental and the country art, commend the commental necessary of the Charter of the country of the his attention of the mental and the country and the part of the properties of the country of the his attention of the mental and content of the country of the country of the his action of the mental faculties. No doublet would like be well, were I to stand in my library, by the hourt of the properties of the country of the his action of the mental faculties. No double his window of the properties of the properties of the prop

then complain of and prosecute me for having made it, than it would be, in any neighbor of his, to buy that which it is unlawful to sell, and then complain of and prosecute the seller for having sold it. And, while he is doing this sum in moral arithmetic, I will go on to No 3. Serens. This, I suppose, refers to some aid which, by counsel or otherwise, I rendered a brother of mine several years ago, in bringing to perfection a machine for the manufacture of that useful article, the wood server. I cannot speak but with sadness, none press? Will not the very gentleman who, at wood serve. I cannot speak but with sadness. No. 3. Screns. This, I suppose, refers to some aid which, by counsel or otherwise, I rendered a brother of mine several years ago, in bringing to perfection a machine for the manufacture of that useful article, the wood screw. I cannot speak, but with sadness, upon this subject, notwithstanding its connexion in this indictment. The waters of Lake Eric closed over my brother, while his machine was incomplete,—and his enterprise and his life were lost to the world together. I hope, gentlemen, that both yourselves, and the public will excuse my going more into detail on this head; not because I fear a scrutiny, which I challenge the lopen with prayer an anti-masonic Convention;—and open with excuse my going more into detail of this head; not because I fear a scrutiny, which I challenge the bitterest foe I have on earth to institute and follow up, but because of the incongruous emotions that I cannot but feel, when the image of a drowned brother swims between me and those who are striking at more than my life.

See the incongruous emotions that I cannot be to have a controlled to the segment of the image of a drowned brother swims between me and those who are striking at more than my life. No. 4. 'RAZOR-STRAPS,' in capitals! Guilty, in believe the Report of your Committee, one of my grave

In the segment of the straining at most than the No. 4. 'Razor-Straps,' in capitals! Guilty, in part, and, in part, not guilty. Not guilty of manufacturing Razor-Straps, in the plural, but guilty—singularly guilty—of helping make one Razor-Strap.

Some 'fourteen years ago,' with the help of an ingenious book-binder of this city, Mr. Charles A. Wells, and of a canning workman at the lathe, whose Russian name has dropped out of the meshes of my more, whose unfaithfulness to some of its trusts is not forgotten by the majority of your Committee, I succeeded in constructing a Razor-Strap for my own use. It was my only offence, in this behalf. It happened, however, to approve itself in the eyes of a clever a trizan or two, who have constructed others after the similitude thereof; to the great comfort, no doubt, of sundry worthy citizens who choose to trim their own beards, rather than entrust that critical operation to a barber's hands; till now, peradventure, the article has increased, and is multiplied; yea, and in different forms and qualities, hath replenished the land. But, gentlemen, how could I help that? I could not find in my heart to go forth upon a crusade against all my fellow creatures who wished to shave as comfortably as myself. And now, forsooth, the evil has become inveterate, and has grown into matter of impeachment in the eyes, yea, and in the hands, of a Committee of Hollis Street Society. May their own beards be taken off by the aid of something more to their satisfaction than the razor strap that, in an evil hour, I helped make for the comfort of my own toilet!

Here endeth the catalogue of my mechanican, done me the favor to call upon me, for further information, me the favor to call upon me, for further information, me the favor to call upon me, for further information, me the favor to call upon me, for further information, the worse of my mental philosophy. I am sure, gentlemen, dowe could I help that? I could not find the razor strap that, in an evil hour, I helped that he razor strap that,

dly .- Take me before an ecclesiastical council, where whatever charges you have to make against me, may be heard and finally determined. And this you may do by meens of a Committee, especially raised for the purpose of conducting your cause; which raised for the purpose of conducting your cause; which committee you may authorize to say 'ant inventant actom; —'We will either find occasion against him, or will make it; or, you may entrust your business to the three gentlemen who have served you on the last Committee, whose Report is now before you for action, and whom you can instruct to go before the Council with their own Report, which you have ordered to be printed, and they have published to the world, declaring that, in their 'opinion, there is nothing for such a tribunal to settle:' or, Thirdly.—You must reconsider and rescind your yote of Sept. 30th, in which you declare that you do

vote of Sept. 30th, in which you declare that you do not approve, and will not endeavour to sustain, the principles of the entire freedom and independence of your pulpit, as those principles have been illustrated in my ministrations;—thus, inviting me to go into it again, with the distinct understanding that, while in it, again, with the distinct understanding that, while in it, I shall handle any topic that I think I ought, as I think I ought, and when I think I ought—in one word, that I shall see the freedom that I have vindicated, both for Hollis Street pulpit, and for my own spirit so long as

Fourthly.—Failing all these, you must consent to stand still, said hold the position that you have chosen to assume, in the eyes of the Christian World, and to

Gentlemen ;- In my last letter to you, I said, 'The enterprize of displacing me from my pulpit is yours.'
Lnow say,—in that enterprize you are doing your best,
to save yourselves from the disgrace of failure. I
shall continue to do my best, to save you from the still deeper disgrace of success.

I am, gentlemen of the minority,

Your friend and servant, JOHN PIERPONT.

By We call the attention of parents, and all others interested in the welfare of children, to the following appeal from the Youth's Cabinet. Bro. Southard's paper is indeed an excellent one, and deserves a generous patronage.

TO ABOLITIONISTS.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Will you bear with me for a moment! Are you not often disheartened, for fear we shall never effect the peaceful abolition of slavery? It can be done by very simple means, viz: KEEP THE CHILDREN ABOLITIONISTS. They naturally ally detest slavery, and have no fears that it is unsafe to do right, and treat men kindly. Yet many of them scarcely learn to speak tefore they are taught to de-spise a colored man, and call him 'nigger? They are soon reconciled to the slavery of those whom they have learnt to despise. They are not long in getting the notion that it would be unsafe to 'turn the slaves se, and that the planters ought not to lose their perty. While these influences operate unchecked

Are you doing all you can to exert a counteracting inductor? The Youth's Cabinet is the only juvenile periodical designed to educate the young to be THE LIBERATORS OF THE SLAVE.—This paper is in SUFFERING NEED OF HELP. It has no fund, and relies on no society or company for support.

It needs one thousand new subscribers bet

now and the first of January. Shall it have them?

A few copies of the Cabinet were lent in the family of a man who had been a father many years without taking a newspaper. 'My children are mightily pleased with it,' said be, and he is now a subscriber. Reader, will you undertake to obtain a subscriber during the coming three months? Do not say you can't till you have thoroughly tried. You will often hed at your own success, as many others

> From the Liberty Bell. ANECDOTE OF ELIAS HICKS. BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

The following anecdote was told to me by a member The following anecdote was told to me by a member of the Society of Friends. It made a strong impression on my mind, because it shows so clearly the excellence of a bold meekness and Christian firmness in the discharge of duty; because it adds another fact to prove that he who trusts in moral power has ever a brave indifference to threats of physical violence.

When Elias Hicks was preaching in Virginia, many years and he took occasion to bear a powerful testi-

years ago, he took occasion to bear a powerful testi-mony against the sin of slavery. Among the large quence were several planters; and they, of course, were sorely aggrieved by his remarks. One in par-ticular was so filled with wrath, that he swore vehemently he would blow out the preacher's brains, if he

wentured near his plantation.

When this threat was repeated to Elias, he quietly put on his hot and proceeded straightway to the forbidden spot. In answer to his inquiries, a slave informed him that his master was then at dinner, but would see him in a short time. uself, and waited quietly un-

til the planter entered the room. In serene tones he addressed him thus: 4 Friend, I understand thou hast threatened to blow out the brains of Elias Hicks, if es near thy plantation. I am Elias Hicks

To have taken pistols and deliberately shot an unre-sisting guest would have been too assassin-like. It would have been a deed of ill-appearance; and morewould have been a deed of ill-appearance; and more-over it could not be done, by reason of a restraining power within. Earnestly, as the planter might wish the preacher in heaven, he could not, under such cir-cumstances, help to send him thither. He did the best he could to sustain his position. He stammered forth in surly tones, an acknowledgment that he did make use of such a threat; and he considered it per-fectly justifable when a man came to preach tebelfeetly justifiable when a man came to preach rebellion to his slaves.

'Friend,' replied Elias, 'I came to preach the gospel, which inculcates forgiveness of injuries upon slaves, as well as upon other men; but telt me, if thou canst, how this Gospel can be truly preached, without showing the slaves that they are injured, and without making a man of thy sentiments feel as if they were encouraged in rebellion.

they were encouraged in rebellion.

This led to a long argument, maintained in a most friendly spirit. At parting, the slaveholder cordially shook hands with the Quaker, and begged him to come again. His visits were renewed; and six months after, the Virginian emancipated all his slaves.

From the Emancipator.

Dear Sir:—A little incident, connected with the burning of the barns and stables at Fort Lee landing, on Saturday evening, has not appeared in the daily papers: I take the liberty of sending you the information I received, and which, by inquiring of your friend Theodore D. Weld, you will find substantially correct.

It appears that the ostler, who was burnt to death had, on the day previous, taken up a New Jersey slave boy, and tied him with a rope in the hay loft, until his master should come for him, from whom he expected a reward. When the fire broke out in the loft, it probably burned off the cord by which the poor boy was tied, and by almost a miracle, he escaped the fate of his persecutor, who was sleeping below and burned to death. The boy has not yet been caught. If it leads to his escape from slavery, I shall be truly glad.

CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.'—When the hail storm of the 18th ult. was raging diercely, and clearing the streets of almost every living thing, so terrible and drenching were its effects, a black man was seen and drenching were its effects, a black man was seen driving a horse and dray, loaded with sugar, in Canton sachs, up Second street, just below Market. It was evident the sugar would soon be washed away and wasted, unless something was done to save it. With a promptness that does the man much credit, he forced the unwilling horse to face the storm, backed him up to the market house, and unloaded the sugar in a dry place no doubt saving his employer were in a dry place, no doubt saving his employer more than his year's wages. It is very fortunate the sugar don't belong to himself, for he certainly could not have taken care of it, but would have pursued his course up Second street, without regard to the storm. e up Second stre-iladelphia paper.

Quite a breeze was created in the passenger cars between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the conduct of a white man, named Goodwin, who purchased six railroad tickets, and divided them between his own and a black family. They were allowed to proceed, until they reached Havre de Grace, where the black party were compelled to go to the other cars, and the white family followed them.

We learn, from the Maysville Monitor, that the Rev. J. B. Mahan, with some others, was last week tried in Georgetown, Ohio, apon an indictment, charging them with the forcible rescue of a negro, who had been to J. B. Mahan, with some ten up as a runaway, some two or three months since A conviction, under the indictment, was the conse quence, and the judgment of the Court was, that he be fined three hundred dollars, and imprisoned for thirty

COMMUNICATIONS.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

ecretaries. Dr. Sylvanus Brown of Amesbury, Ezeiel Hale, Jr. Haverhill, Abner Sanger, Danvers, Lar. him to exercise here. kin Woodbury, Manchester, and Christopher Robinson,
Lynn, were appointed Vice Presidents.

About thirty years since, my feet were trained to
walk in the anti-slavery cause, and my views of the

on Candidates.

emmittee on the roll.

James N. Buffum of Lynn and Stephen Densmore f Andover, Committee on Finance.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE PERSONS, from twen y different towns, enrolled their names as members, 'Lynn cordwainers;' here were the yeomanry of the county, too-the 'bone and sinew,' the 'muscle and I have before remarked, that I offered nothing in county, too—the bone and snew, the master and vindication of North Carolina yearly meeting, but were also the minister, the merchant, the physician, stated the case as near to the matters of fact as I best were also the minister, the merchant, the physician, the mechanic, and last, though not least, moman—all knew how; and I shall notice thy correspondent's reassembled in earnest convocation, all solemn, all interested, all lively, all determined. Although the Conwhich I have seen much extelled in (I think) the the friends travelled 10, and some even 18 miles to their homes. Garrison, Jackson, Whiting, Russell, Comings, Jenkins, Wright, Buffum, and several others, participated in the discussion of the resolutions, which were thoroughly canvassed from beginning to which were thoroughly canvassed from beginning to the the detailer is the slaveholding, is detailing one in this condition, or keeping him subject to the laws of slavery; and the detailer is the slaveholding. There are two slaveholding powers in all countries where slavery exists by law; the master and the government of the condition of the ownership of himself, and conveyed with all his powers of body and mind, to the absolute proprietorship of animal, to the absolute proprietorship of another. Staveholding is detaining one in this condition, or keeping him subject to the laws of slavery; and the detainer is the slaveholding. d until after 10 o'clock at night, after which, many of head and sound heart. nutual consultation—an opening of hearts and a free- where slavery exists by law; the

e wedded to corruption and sin.

for the use of their house, for our meeting-after hav ng been refused admittance to the Baptist church by tion from Quaker example.

ng over return a dammittee.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the papers in the county, and all the nti-slavery papers in WILLIAM BASSETT, President.

BENJ. R. Downs, | Secretaries. GEO. FOSTER. Nov. 1, 1839.

LETTER FROM JAMES C. FULLER.

SEANEATELES, 10th month, 9th, 1839.

ESTEEMED FRIEND W. L. GARRISON: In the Liberator received to-day is a reply to a let- To the Editor of the Liberator : er of mine which appeared in No. 38. Want of ued by Joseph John Gurney, but that his own coun. publication in your paper. ryman had attempted a vindication of his friend's eneral silence on the subject of slavery, and also of his published writings.' I pronounce this to be an The committee on Slavery submitted the following ccusation unfounded in truth, and to use the replier's reown language, to be a perversion of common sense.' In no part of my letter is there a word in vindication of the charge of general silence, but simply a narrative of facts which passed under my own observation; and having taken up my pen, it appeared but justice to offer such facts as would show what to me appeared unchristian, untrue and ungentlemanly remarks in thy correspondent's communication. I was no 'apologist' for Gurney, neither was I for the line of conduct pursued, or said to be, towards my estimable friend Bassett: neither did I endeavor to extenuate the disciple of Christ, and after due but unsuccessful admonition, ought not to be fellowshiped as a Christian. such pursued, or said to be, towards my estimable friend Bassett; neither did I endeavor to extenuate the policy pursued by Friends in North Carolina. Trath—naked truth and justice are the only things I contend for and desire to see predominate. I know not what is the nature of the crime of my birth having taken place on the other side of the Atlantie, but if it aken place on the other side of the Atlantic, but if it taken place on the other side of the Atlantie, but if it will soften thy correspondent's feelings, and prevent another such a taunt as he commences with, I may inform him, that although my birth took place where it did, yet am I an American citizen, and trust 'my country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind.'

I fear the feuds in the New England Anti-Slavery to the feet when the second of the church has ever resulted in the most happy consequences, and been sanctioused by the blessing of God,—Therefore,

Resolved, That this Conference regard any disposition to keep the discussion of slavery out of the clurch country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind. I fear the feuds in the New England Anti-Slavery ranks cause some of our friends there to assume too much of the dictatorial and categorical manner of writing, and that there is too much gall in their ink. This remark may appear out of place, as I mean it to apply to the spirit and terms of many communications. Let the truth be told, and 'let brotherly love continue and abound.' I do mean to say, that in this country, my friend Gurney 'is not morally called on to fulfil all the religious duties of a Christian.' Nor do fulfil all the religious duties of a Christian.'

II 'make a distinction between the religious duties of a Christian, and those of a chizen.' This may ap-pear paradoxical; therefore I remark, that there are both parental, family, and Christian duties, which ap-A Convention of the abolitionists of Essex County, pertain to my friend Gurney as an Englishman, which ursuant to a call previously made, was held at Dan- of necessity he is released from by his great Master, ers New Mills, on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1839. The whose messenger he is, while on his embassy to this convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., continent. We differ, perhaps, in the sentiment, but by James N. Buffurn of Lynn, whereupon, William I conceive it to be my Christian duty to deposit my Basserr of Lynn was chosen President, and George ballot in the ballot-box on behalf of humanity and constraints. Description of Andover appointed equal rights; my friend would do the like were he at home; but this 'religious duty' circumstances forbid

A. G. Comings of Salem, Henry C. Wright of New- subject of slavery came not by man, or of man; and uryport, Parker Richardson of Andover, Thomas Haskell of Gloucester, Joseph Hale of \_\_\_\_\_, Thomas India slave, an opponent would say it seems to me Wooldredge of Marbichead, Samuel Brimblecom of to be a perversion of common sense? Had any one Danvers, Elisha Hutchinson of Haverhill and Asa H. prophesied at the passage of the British Emancipation Brown of Danvers, were chosen a Business Commit. Act, or rather the Apprenticeship Bill, that the West India planter would destroy by his own legislative ac-William Jenkins of Andover, Sylvester Phelps of tion the article of indenture two years before its term salem, Benjamin Emerson, 2d, of Haverhill, Joseph of expiration, he would have been charged with a per-Damphrey of Saugus, Philemon R. Russell of Lynn, version of common sense; and there are many things srael Buffum do., John Borden of Georgetown, and which will come to pass that may appear to the wise Luther Waitt of Ipswich, were appointed a Committee of this world as perverting common sense. Nature may not have been diffuse in her appropriation of that James C. Jackson of Andover, John Burden of good thing to me, nor may I have much improved it beorgetown and James N. Buffum of Lynn, were ap- by education, or association; but I trust the little ointed a Committee to report an address to the aboliby their good sense, shall have removed one of the foulby their good sense, shall have removed one of the foul est evils that curses humanity; and I hope no disown and James C. Boyce of Lynn, were chosen a couragement from friend or foe may present the ase of the little I have for the suffering colcred manaye, and woman too! I am still of the opinion that a gratuity ' which would prevent a single complaint' and render the act easy and popular to all parties concerned,' must of necessity include him held in and a more noble company never assembled in old bondage; for I view him to be the first and principal Essex. Here were 'fishermen of Marblehead,' and party interested. But I did not vindicate this course

vention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Emancipator. I allude to the work of E. R. Tyler, nterest continued to increase to such an extent, and 'Slaveholding Matum in Se, or Invariably Sinful,' and the discussions were conducted in such an uncommon. would recommend the perusal of it to all our antiy animated manner, that the meeting was not dissolv. slavery friends as an excellent production of a logical

remd. There was a free interchange of thought, and mutual consultation—an opening of hearts and a freedom of spirit. There could not have been much short of 500 present during the afternoon and evening, and the involuntary expression, on leaving the place, was, it has been good for us to be here.' Much praise is due our Danvers friends for their indefatigable exertions to have the occasion pass off pleasantly and prohtably. They spread a table the whole length of Black's commodious hall, around which the friends of the slave gathered and partook of a grateful repast.

In conclusion, we are constrained to say, that this Convention was the best ever held in this county by the advocates of freedom, and we can but believe it ominous of a mighty advance of our righteous cause in Old Essex and throughout the Bay State.

The following resolutions were adopted with great unanimity. In favor of some of them it would seem that not only the delegates, but the whole meeting arose simultaneously.

Resolved, That the support of persons for important offices of trust, in this Commonwealth, who are not dientified in their principles and practice, with the cause of anti-slavery, is treason against humanity, justice and mercy.

Resolved, That our duty to the slave requires the more time slavery should be rement, or civil society. In sone states, the master declares the master have slaves free, there being no laws against emancipation; in others, slaves can be legally free only by the act of some court. In the former case, the government may hold them in slavery their master has released them. No power can constitute or continue a man a slaveholder without his consent, and in defiance of his own act of manumission. By saying in good faith to his slaves: I now regard you as men, entitled equally with myself to liberty; I will never again enforce the laws of slave-ry against you; I will give you a pass to leave the State if you wish it; I will make no attempt to recovery against you; I will give you a pass to leave the case, the go

Cause of anti-slavery, is treason against humanity, justice and mercy.

Resolved, That our duty to the slave requires the
sacrifice of all our party predilections, in the use of the
right of suffrage.

Resolved, That we recommend to the A.S. voters
of this county, Benjamin F. Newhall of Saugus, Josian Caldwell of Ipswich, Nathan Webstrag of Haverhill, and Amos Arbott of Andover, to be suitable persons to be supported by them as candidates for the
Senate of this State the year ensuing.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to issue an
address to the abolitionists of this county, be authorised

Resolved. That the committee appointed to issue an address to the abolitionists of this county, be authorised and instructed to supply them also with printed tickets, containing the names of the Senatorial candidates, which have been recommended to their confidence by this convention, together with the names of other candidates to make out a full senatorial ticket, from the didates to make out a full senatorial ticket, from the didates, if such as are worthy of our confidence of the confidence Resolved, That abolitionists are earnestly requested to 'benefit my vision,' I am so blind as not to see the Resolved, That abolitionists are earnestly requested to give their prompt and efficient support to anti-slavery periodicals, and that they withdraw their patronage from those papers, either political or religious, which neglect or reluse to plead the cause of human freedom. freedom.

Resolved. That abolitionists are bound to defend and yearly meeting, never held men as property, nor used support no man, as a minister of God, who will not en-ter upon a free inquiry and discussion of the great principles of human rights and christian equality.

Resolved, That the admission of persons to offices of influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for influence is the church who is the over exclusive for ex were then furnished with food, clothing and conveyor in practice excuse the system of slavery, who refuse to open their mouths for the dumb, or by lending their aid to prevent discussion, throw their induence to protract oppression, shows a willingness to sacrifice the authority of God, and the bonor of Christ, and to swedded to contraction and to see wedded to contraction and to see the five of exemple or form the best in the same of the five of exemple or form the best in the bustle of the five of exemple or form the bustle of the five of exemple or form the bustle of the five of exemple or form the same of the Resolved. That the organization of a third political tian principle, I shall not determine; but I understand itionists, is in direct violation of the prin- there are but few or no slaves held in the neighborvoted, The grateful acknowledgments of this Convention, to the committee of the Universalist Church,
vention, to the committee of the Universalist Church,
vention of the Universalist Church,
vention of the Un notwithstanding, that slaveholders draw no justifica-

> Enclosed is my check on New York for \$15 to constitute me a life member of the Mass. A. S. Society, and twenty-two dollars for payment of subscriptions for the Liberator. The desire to forward this money induced me to resume my pen. If thou wilt give this an insertion in the Liberator, I think I may say that I shall not trouble thee again very soon.

Thy affectionate friend,

JAS. C. FULLER. THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

Sir: The General Conference of the Freewill Bapnanuers is a want of sense,' and the author of the tist Convention was recently holden at Conneaut, eply might have saved his sarcasm in the expression Ohio. The following resolutions, on the subject of slaf his gladness that 'no native American had yet pub- very, were adopted, after an interesting and animated cly come forward in justification of the course pur- discussion; and I was ordered to furnish a copy for

> WM. BURR, Clerk. Dover, N. H. Oct. 25, 1839.

olutions, which were adopted, viz : wn language, 'to be a perversion of common sense.' 1. Resolved, That nothing can be more evident to

8. Resolved, That this Conference, believing the anti-slavery cause to be the cause of God, recommend to every Christian and every Christian minister to use all proper means to promote its interests.

10. Finally, Resolved, That while we thank God for the harmony existing throughout our connection on the subject of slavery, we will fervenly pray that for they had collected these names, they proceeded every religious denomination may hear the wailings of the poor slave, and labor for his rescue.

After they had collected these names, they proceeded to a choice of officers by Committee. The President is an Orthodox clergyman, who used to be a staunch

A FARCE IN TWO ACTS.

ABINGTON, Oct. 30th, 1839.

ecture on the connection of the North with slavery. three days. At its conclusion, Mr Cummings requested all gentle- After the officers were chosen, Mr. Cummings very nen who felt interested in the cause of the slave, to kindly told them that it was expected the business of top awhile and consult on the propriety of forming a the society would be transacted by gentlemen alone new society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Abolition and that they would be entitled to one delegate in the Society. Accordingly, some twenty, out of an audi-meetings of the State Abolition Society for every nce of about a hundred men and women, stopped .- twenty-five members. This is what I call a slave rep-Mr Cummings opened the meeting by stating that the resentation. The gentlemen may send one gentlem Mass. Abolition Society was formed in consequence of delegate for every twenty-five lady members. The the Mass. A. S. Society having left the original Anti- slaveholders can send one Representative to Congress Slavery platform, and requested those present to ex- for every 60,000 slaves; and these slaves have as ress their minds in regard to a new society. After a much voice in the choice of this cattle representative. ong pause, Joseph Cleverly, an active friend of the as the ladies do in the choice of a delegate. It the lave, arose and stated that he was opposed to the for- ladies submit to such despotism as this, I might almation of another Society. He could see no good most say, with George McDuffie, that they are fit reason for leaving the old organization. We were only to be slaves.' He hoped they would labor for weak enough when we were all united, and he could the December Fair. The Boston Female A. S. Socienot consent to make a division. He did not like Mr. ty, he said, had pledged \$1,000 to the American So-Garrison's views upon other subjects, but he could cor- ciety for the circulation of 'Slavery as it is' at the dially go with him and the Massachusetts Society for South, and 200 dollars to the Samaritan Asylum. He the liberation of the slave. This was rather a damper, did not tell them the Society took fifty copies of the is the disorganizers had counted strongly upon Mr. Liberator; as this would have been most too bitter a Cleverly's assistance. When he sat down, Zibeon pill for the Garrison-haters to swallow. Packard, a man who, a year ago, threatened, with ome others, who are now with the new organization, requested the gentlemen to contribute some funds in o leave the church to which he belonged, if they aid of the State Society. He said he had been la toted to exclude slaveholders from communion, said boring some months faithfully, but had not collected ne had long been an abolitionist, but had not joined money enough to pay his family's board. Whether my society; he was opposed to division as a general they gave him any or not, I did not ascertain. Prohing; but here it was evident other subjects had been bably they did, however, as they are abundantly able, mixed up with abolition in the old society, and he was and are 'exceeding'y mad' against the Mass. A. S. eady to form a new one, providing a goodly number Society and the Liberator.

ould be found who were in favor of it. unti-slavery cause; had sifted his views of govern- laboring to destroy the Massachusetts A. S. Society hould do all it could for its advancement!

ttion passed last winter at the annual meeting of the weight. May God speed its downfall. State Society on political action, and a passage from the annual Report, in which it was declared that an A. S. Society had no more right to declare it the duty d every man to vote, than it had that he was bound to A FRIENDLY LETTER TO THE ABOLITION oin a church. I told him I could not see as this manlested any more opposition to human governments My FRIENDS: han to the church. It placed the action of the Soety on the same footing in regard to each.

1835, and said he was as much opposed to slavery as ny one, though he had never joined any Society. He setts. ould confirm the statement of Mr. Cummings, that Slavery Society held a meeting there. He, with sev- signed my name, that I am inclined to be democratic ing was conducted by such men as Mr. May! The improvement, tariff, and the like, I think the demo-He saw the subject of Peace was brought in, and he you are willing to leave me perfectly free on these could not connect himself with such an association. subjects. I have studied them as questions of politi-Mr. Cummings said he thanked General King for re- cal principle-not adopted them as party war-cries. ty had taken the same course in regard to Mr. Love- leading administration men than of those of the leadacted the part of a man and a Christian in defending and file, in the free states,-I think very well, and himself against violence.

After some further conversation, Mr. Cummings rethis 'most lamentable comedy.'

ess. Hear, all ye men and momen who have been the cause go back. toiling long years for the suffering bondmen, but can- You have seen the correspondence with Abbott

every one of them. The Committee reported the king.

names of forty members, most of whom, I should think, Governor Everen's letter is satisfactory. His enwere females, who knew nothing about the merits of dorsing Mr. Alvord's report does not weaken his an-he different Societies. One woman said she had been swer, but strengthens it, for that report was full of

I proper means to promote its interests.

9. Resolved, That this Conference highly approve this one was opposed to Garrison, and she thought garrison a bad man. Another said she had a girl with her, who at first refused to sign, but she made her. Of the men who compose this society, not more than one or two were ever suspected of being abolitionists an Orthodox clergyman, who used to be a staunch friend of the 'American Union,' and who, no longer THE FORMATION OF THE ABINGTON ABOLI- ago than last Sunday, refused to read a notice of an Anti-Slavery lecture which was to be given in anoth er part of the town ; giving as a reason, that there was to be an anti-slavery meeting in his own meeting-Bao. Garrison :- I have recently had a very good house. The Vice President is supposed to have been confirmation of the statement, or rather prediction, one of the leaders of the mob, in 1835; and of the othade by you at the New England Convention last er officers, not more than one or two were ever mem May, that all the rotten timber in the community would attach itself to the new organization. Being in this 'gentlemen of property and standing.' As a specimen town for a few days, I learned that the Rev. Hiram of the kind of abolitionism existing in the members of Cummings, an agent of the Massachusetts Abolition this society, one of the most active, who did more ociety, was expected to deliver lectures in the meet- probably than any other in getting it up, told me in reing house of the 1st parish on Monday and Tuesday ply to a question proposed to him, that he was not willevenings. Supposing that his object was to attempt ing to labor with all who believed slavery a sin, and the formation of a new society, I concluded I would that it ought to be immediately abolished, to accomo and see for myself his course of proceeding, and plish this object. He wanted nothing to do with Garhe materials of which the new society might be com- rison, and would not read anything he wrote. But then I ought perhaps in justice to state, that he does On Monday evening, I went and heard a very good not profess to have been an abolitionist but two or

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Cummings

Thus ended this farce. It has done more than any Mr Cummings now came out strongly against Gar- thing I have yet seen to convince me of the rotten. son and the Massachusetts Society. He said Garri- bitter and proscriptive character of the new organi on had given up one of the principal measures of the zation. If Elizur Wright and Amos A. Phelps are ent, woman's rights, &c. into abolition ; the Massa- for the sake of bringing such materials into the antinusetts Anti-Slavery Society had endorsed his views, slavery ranks, they have indeed 'departed widely and and was now engaged in a crusade against human fundamentally from the abolitionism of 1833, and overnments, the ministry, all theological institutions, are 'hanging a millstone about the neck of our cause cc. &c. He said the Plymouth Co. A. S. Society, at which will sink to the depths of a bottomless ocean its recent meeting in Duxbury, passed but one reso-lution against slavery; all the rest were against the them, and may they be led to speedy repentance. Of ew organization, the clergy, and the church, and in one thing you may be assured, and that is, that the favor of non-resistance. (Any one who reads these abolitionism of this town is sound to the core. I esolutions can judge whether the assertion is true or one. Know not of one thorough abolitionist who is in favor on.) The Massachusetts A. S. Society, he said to one of the new society. There were one or two at this man, was an obstruction to the cause of the slave.— meeting who had been rather friendly to it, but it is.

Then again, he said, he did not by any means wish to believed they are now effectually cured. There is a ppose that society. He was willing it should do all Society here numbering about 400 members, and good it could. Meaning, doubtless, that he was there are as many working abolitionists in this town willing an obstruction to the cause of emancipation as any one I know of. The new organization must die. It is founded in hatred, and it is sustained by I asked Mr Cummings if he would have the good- hatred. Its materials are rotten and discordant. ess to point out when, where, and how the Massa- Every member they obtain, such as have formed the suscetts A. S. Society had manifested opposition to society here, will only hasten its destruction; and it uman government, and come out in favor of non-re- will eventually fall as a building with a rotten founistance. To sustain his assertion, he read the reso- dation, as well as with rotten timber, by its own

Yours for God and Humanity,

ELECTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Living in Boston, I have more opportunity than most of you for an interchange of opinions with the Benjamin King now arose, a man who was strong friends of our cause. I wish, therefore, to make a ly suspected of being one of the principal instigators few friendly and familiar remarks to you, expressing of the mob which attacked Thompson in this town in my own views and those of the abolitionists with whom I talk, on the coming election in Massache

My private opinions on matters of general politics foreign questions had been introduced into the A. S. I should say nothing about, if it were not to prevent ause. He had seen it verified in that very house. misconstruction. I tell you, therefore, fairly, and you A year ago last January, the Plymouth County Anti- may rely upon my being as much upon honor as if I eral others, went there with the intention of joining That is, upon the questions that are actually discussthe society; but when he got there he found the meet- ed between the two great parties, currency, internal ociety went out of its way to attack Mr. Lovejoy. crats are nearer right than their opponents. I know minding him of that fact. The Duxbury A. S. Socie- 1 think no better of the motives and character of the joy, but he opposed it with all his might. He could ing whig men. That is to say, I have little respect not consent to condemn Lovejoy. He believed he for either. Of the mass of the two parties,-the rank

We have done our part pretty faithfully in Suffolk quested all who were in favor of a new society to rise. County, in interrogating candidates. We hope you Whereupon siz men arose, not one of whom was ever will do justice to our resolution in this particular. suspected of being an abolitionist; but on the contra- We persist, you see, every year, in addressing canry, all, or nearly all, had been its bitterest opponents. didates, whose election is in many cases to be deci-It was now concluded to suspend further operations ded by the votes of the city of Boston alone, a place until the next evening. Thus ended the first act in in which our numbers and political influence are comparatively nothing, and where, consequently, the can Last evening Mr. Cummings gave another lecture didates feel so independent of us, that we hardly exon measures and objections. The audience was about pect a satisfactory answer. Indeed, I do not think we the same as the evening before. The only thing re- should get even a civil one, if the city political lead markable in his address, was an assertion, that a man ers had not a very salutary fear of the country bemight labor with all his power for the liberation of the fore their eyes. We feel bound to go on, however, clave three hundred and sixty-four days in the year, in duty to you; for as one of our witty friends used and yet if he neglected to vote on the three hundred to say, if we in Boston don't get mebbed, or ourraand sixty-fifth day, all his previous labors would be geously abosed in some other way, as much as once or entirely useless; and I believe he said worse than use-twice a year, our country friends think we are letting

not vote,-your labors are entirely useless; Hiram Lawrence. It is a good illustration of our position here. The friends who wrote him certainly did right After the lecture, measures were taken to form a in addressing him, and yet they ought not to have ciety. Mr. Cummings read a Constitution, which expected any thing but what happened. They write was similar to that of the Massachusetts Abolition So-ciety, except that the article which prevents nomen from of which they disclaim very carefully, any desire to oting was not inserted! Indeed, Mr. Cummings seem exact a pledge, but simply ask whether, as at present ed peculiarly anxious to secure the assistance of the advised, he is in favor of immediate abolition in the ladies. They could not do without the ladies, laying District. They argue that he may certainly speak as great emphasis on the word ladies. The ladies could freely in answer to this question, as he is constantly do much for the slave in various ways. The ladies of doing about the Tariff or the Sub-Treasury. He an Great Britain, he said, had been the principal instru- swers, 'I am always ready to avow my opinions ments in procuring the destruction of West India sla- frankly, and therefore in reply to your question very. "It was true they could not vote; but then they whether I am in favor of abolishing slavery in the could tell their husbands, and brothers, and sons who District, I answer,-{What !- Hear the frank avowal !] that this must depend upon the circumstances under A sommittee was appointed to circulate papers in which such a bill may be introduced and the terms and the pews for signatures to the Constitution, Mr. Cum- provisions it may contain!'-Is not this exquisite!mings and a Methodist minister from Duxbury, by the 'Mr. Lawrence,' say the inquirers, 'are you in favor name of Dunham, assisting. Mr. Cummings came to of abolition?' 'Gentlemen,' he replies, 'as I particone pew, in which there were five young girls, who had plarty admire open dealing, I will answer you frankreviously refused to become members, and in his ly, that that depends on circumstances.' Mr. Lawrence landest, most insinuating tones of voice, a kind of is too amiable and gentlemanly a man for any one to Nick Bottom style, ('Thisne, Thisne, duar,') he beg- feel angry with. I am only inclined to laugh. In the ged them to unite with the society. It was a good present case, it is out of the question to feel irritated. ause, &c. His manner was irresistible. He secured The matter is positively too ludicrous to be provo-

the soundest abolition doctrine. The Governor receive the vote of every abolitionist. Some, call themselves such, but whose hearts are in their party than with the slave, may still go bac Edward Everett's old misdeeds. Let me tell the this is unfair. In the circumstances of the case, nost treacherous. Mr. Borden asked Gov. Er almost treacherous. Let be dead asked dov. Erect's opinions, not as an individual, but as represe ing the abolitionists generally. The Govern swers at once, and unequivocally. Is it for arn round, and charge him with insincerity? arn round, and charge min wan mainterny? Twould be a gross outrage. Why did we ask him e did not mean to judge him by his answer? Judge Morton's and Mr. Willis's letter are such alike. They give no information. They nuch alike. They strong all possible questions ot answer the study of the state of the stat Morton refers to a letter written two years ago, and when you look at it, is no more of a reply esent. That letter contained some very h nd flowing periods about his detestation of and nowing persons are dispurpose pretty well in a day;—but what would do for 1837, will not do be 1839. These vague professions of Judge Man amount to just nothing at all. There is nothing hem you can put your finger en. If the abolision are to be satisfied with such unmeaning generaling let me tell you, the politicians will never give the any thing else.

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As for Mr. Willis's letter, it certainly shows a gra As for hir. What in the abstract,' but I do not so why Henry Clay might not subscribe it.

Lt. Gov. Hull's letter, I like on one accessor rell. It has the merit of being sincere, and of not pay ng to misunderstand our ground. He says, very far on thinking it likely the question of Slavery in District would present itself to me as a practical of tion, I have not examined it, as I perhaps ought, on do not ask any pledge, but only inquire my n views, I have no objection to saying that it appear me that Congress possesses the power of aboli night to exercise it.' There is something man his; and although I do not think it creditable to public man to plead ignorance, at this time of da this subject, I respect the straight-forwardness of G ernor Hull; deficient and unsatisfactory as his le

Mr. Bradford Summer's answer is a very good There is no humbug about it. It has the rare men eally answering the question put to him. It is umbered by avologies for answering, which some he candidates seem to think necessary, and it rec nizes handsomely the right of the elector to sai, he duty of the candidate to answer ;-a canon of le ersonian democracy which seems fallen into dis onte, among some of its modern disciples. This a striking contrast to Mr. Lawrence's. puts to shame Judge Morton's. Last year, N inner expressed fully and eloquently his convi hat Congress ought immediately to exercise its whole enstitutional power, for the abolition of slaver This year he says he entertains no doubt that the por er exists. He has marked his position with independ nce and conscientiousness.

We feel great anxiety here that you, our con riends, should do your whole duty at the ensu ection. If you show yourselves weak and ineffe d,-if you waver, and allow your party tramme ramp you, you will furnish a new argument to the tho are in favor of our organizing as a distinct p cal party.

I trust you will press the representatives of was on the repeal of the useless, absurd, slavish, moral and unconstitutional intermarriage law. member how basely, how brutally our wives and si nd daughters were attacked last session, by Wm. L coln of Worcester and others, on this subject. Ile ou are yet burning with indignation at their unar conduct. It will be the test question of the wister Before God, we pledge ourselves that no law sha tand on the statute book of free Massachuseus, who enies the brotherhood of the colored man.

By the way, the old Massachusetts Anti-Sh ociety seems to have done about all the poli work this season. I do not see the names of riends of the new organization connected with an he present political efforts in our State. I hope will not let 'the staff of accomplishment' rust in the hands. They must remember that the abolition this State will expect them to shew their faith by works, and will judge of their professions by practice. They are clamorous for a third point party; but if they find the preparation for a single ection too much for them, how will they feel win they have a complete set of party wires to wo Why, the mere looking up vote distributors for a silv gle year, in one of our great city elections, would oo much for them. I hate to think of employing the fine powers of Elizur Wright in the dirty drudgery party machinery. It is Samson grinding for the h

I hope you are acting with perfect impartiality in ever ties may bind you to him, who is not sound at clear for liberty. I, for one, am determined to go k no candidate who is not in favor of both Freedom and Temperance. We may regenerate party politics, if & tick to moral principles, but to do this we must be to mpromising. I am, your assured friend, A MEMBER OF THE MASS. A. S. BOARS.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON.

The following letter from GEO. Thomrson has ju een received from our much esteemed colored brother, John Levy, of this city. Bro. Wright of the Abeonist will perceive that Mr. Thompson's views of he Liberator do not correspond exactly with his own. MANCHESTER, (Eng.) Sept. 17, 1839.

I must not allow your very kind and encounty etter of the 6th of June last, received through Walell Phillips, Esq., to remain longer unanswere though, owing to the many claims upon my time, my tice must be very brief. The information you give me, greatly rejoices me

To find, that those who were once enemies are become ng friends and fellow-laborers, is indeed evidend ost conclusive and gratifying, that our principles at ecoming more intelligible in the view of the commiuity, and that when known, they command the loss age and support of those whose consciences are constrained to embrace the truth. Let us take courses and renew our vows upon the altar of universal in

There are times and seasons in the history of erest ation, when it is necessary to give the principles and recepts of religion a rigid application to particular and popular practices. When this is done, the cry ! always heard, (especially from a time-serving priesod,)- Confine yourselves to the exhibition of scrip ture doctrine, and labor to get men to embrace you religion.' Don't meddle with peculiar institutions Your nation is in such a state at the present time. Christianity has (alas! that it should be so) become corrupted, and is now openly and complacently professed and preached by those who daily outrage it spirit and commandments. It is necessary then to the rect the attention of the self-deluded and their follow ers to the fact, that their fine gold has become dimand that their Christianity has to be Christianized, of it will be abhorred both by God and men.

You do well to sustain the great-hearted Garrison, who, through every storm and tempest, has stood by the cause of the injured colored man. God bless him and gladden his soul by giving him to see the fruit of

It is, be assured, exceedingly delightful to find my self remembered by those for whose sake I visited the shores of your country. Perform for me the serne of making known to as many of your brethren cal mine as you can, my deep feeling of respect for their good opinion, and my gratitude for their off-repealed

xpressions of confidence and esteem. I send my fraternal love to William Lloyd Garriers hose open, honest, fearless face, I see from line time reflected in the undimmed mirror of the Libert tor. Heaven hasten the day,

When not a slave beneath the yoke shall pine. From broad Potomac to the far Sabine!

Yours in the cause of Liberty and Truth, GEO. THOMPSON or, some of land, was I Fair were g ersation an len and his

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tionist.

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rfect impartia e for no man, what-who is not sound and determined to go for of both Freedom as te party politics, if w to this we must be unassured friend, MASS. A. S. BOARD.

Tuomrsun bas j eemed colored broth-Wright of the Ab hompson's views of xactly with his own. g.) Sept. 17, 1839.

THOMPSON.

nd and encouraging reived through Wenlonger unanawered s upon my time, my greatly rejoices me.

is indeed evidence, view of the commu-command the hom-consciences are con-Let us take course tar of universal lib

the history of every re the principles and is is done, the cry is time-serving pries exhibition of scrip en to embrace your culiar institutions. at the present time. d complacently pro o daily outrage ecessary then to did has become dim, be Christianized, or

d men. at-hearted Garrison npest, has stood by n to see the fruit of ightfal to find my-

se sake I visited the for me the service your brethren and of respect for their or their oft-repeated em.

am Lloyd Garrison, I see from time to irror of the Libers.

oke shall pine, abine! and Truth, THOMPSON

the friends of liberty throughout the world. Of this effort it may be truly said, that it has in every

From the Spanish- Sangre azul."

but unsubstantial shadows. It has opened an outlet The question of slavery must be open to Mr If the story of its efforts and sacrifices and success, an opinion even, in favor of the rights of man!

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MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Boston Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-

ery Fair have one more most delightful duty, con-

ged with it, to perform; that of announcing to the

agers from other towns, who were obliged to de-

before the final close, as well as to all who have

on so lavish of exertion in its behalf in all ports of

State, that its success was brilliant and complete.

The amount and beauty of the articles, the numbers

liberality of the purchasers, the array of friends

n the country towns, the magnitude of the final re-

sum received during the four days' sale, amount-

to apwards of \$1,500 :- a sum altogether unexam-

in the financial operations of Massachusetts we

ea for the cause, and sufficiently large to lend a fresh

ulse to the spirit of liberty, aside from the incalcu-

moral power generated by the effort : a sum which

s promise of increased success to the similar State

We are happy that we are enabled, for the slave's

e to cast this donation into the treasury of the Mas

chasetts Anti-Slavery Society; but it is the mora

er, springing from the exertion to raise it; this in-

ase of light, and energy, and skill, and persever-

ne, and christian fellowship, and devotedness to our

enterprise,-this spiritual strength and comfort,-

we value far more than the largest sum. Money

enly valuable when it is the outward and visible

n of an inward and spiritual grace. When it ceases

be so, it is like the manna gathered in the wilder-

The tasteful and festive decorations of the ball, for

e are greatly indebted to our husbands and brothers

ited exclamations of pleasure and surprise from the

the kind, that we ever attended.' That our friends

and pleasure in the arrangement, was more than a

The beauty of the general effect absorbed attention

first, and prevented it from being fixed on particu

; but, on making the circuit of the hall, the tables

The fine and beautiful straw work of

sented attractions which the most careless eye could

centham and Foxbore' .- the silk canvass-work of

w Bedford, -the rich bonnets of Taunton, -the com

nely finished children's clothing of Brookline and Ab-

glos, the glass-work of Stoneham, the needle-

oks and various indescribable pieces of skilfully ex-

cated housewifery of Concord and Leicester,-the

Plymouth, Worcester, Duxbury and Fall River,-

e wooden ware of Hingham, (at which table were

so various specimens of beet sugar, from the man

actory of David Lee Child,)-the wrought broad-

loth of Weymouth,-the shells of Nantucket,-the

ants of Dedham,-were equally beautiful and pro-

tive. A bed-quilt, the squares of which were cov-

M purchased by subscription for William Lloyd

gift. A silk reticule, sparkling with cut steel bead-

ork, an expensive article, was purchased in the same

teful respect, to ELIZABETH PEASE, of Darlington,

g, to whose frequent and valuable donations our

shave been so greatly indebted. Her gift of anti-

very china found a rapid sale at high prices. An

gant ink-stand was purchased by subscription for

ARIA W. CHAPMAN. A curious razor-strap, labelled,

One of Mr. Pierpont's crimes,' and inscribed with an

pressive verse, was presented by the Stoneham man-

Many circumstances occurred to render the occasion

asant and profitable. The weather was favorable,

al the interest felt by the surrounding towns very

at, as we noticed by the numerous visiters from

One thing only was unfortunate-the deranged state

he business community, which it was anticipated d prevent the success of the undertaking. The

alt proves, however, that the anti-slavery cause is a

man more potent than an ordinary mercantile draft.

he latter is liable to be dishonored in a time of heavy

The spirit of perfect confidence with which the re-

mistives of all parts of the Commonwealth came

other, was a cordial spectacle. Here was no spite

eavy-no meanness or bitterness-no working of

By and ungenerous rivalry, for which such an

ion affords such ample room, if unsanctified by

spirit of love and freedom. But that spirit was

seat here, making a hundred hearts as one. Here,

leaching fidelity to principle and to personal obli-

lions in the cause; and how many a heart was cheer-

by the lovely vision! Once more, was seen the

rt-stirring sight of an anti-slavery body moving vic-

lously onward, beckoning every soul possessing the

ading characteristic of humanity,-love of freedom

ad hatred of slavery, to join its march. Here were

dmitted neither party or sectarian considerations, but

rthodox Andover and unitarian Hingham were seen

teading together over the bleeding victim of robbers, uniting their strength for his freedom and elevation.

Here was every shade of complexion, as well as every

ariety of creed. Here the dark intelligent faces that

isgraceful prejudice banishes from such scenes in

which mantles 'the azure gothic blood': \* the eman-

pated white having cast off the narrow chimney-cor-

er notions fostered by a guilty deference to a slave-

iding public, of which it is so necessary that he

oald direst himself, in a world nine-tenths of whose

habitants are of a darker bue than his own. The

asually large attendance of men and women of col-

some of the best representatives of the race in the

nd, was highly gratifying; and the receipts of the

ar were greatly enlarged by their liberal purchases, among the visiters with whom we had interesting con-

and his wife, whose labors for humanity in the W.

es and elsewhere, commend them to the regards

ion and interchange of thought, were Dr. Mad-

teral, might be observed side by side with those on

e more, was a pure anti-slavery communic

gers, to Mr. Garrison.

sure: the former, never.

drawings and inscriptions in indelible ink

ing the cause, done by the women of Boylston

hee and linen of Andover,-the embroidered muslin

the most beautiful and elegantly arranged exhibiti-

We heard but one voice among them- This

ch. (as in every thing else connected with the Fair)

usting and postilential accumulation.

mpense for the effort.

and the ability of the people to consume-a

ts which we shall annually make in future.

all exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Boston.

To the friends of freedom in Massachusetts, the iu- ing him to remain at home! He was not whom our labors most concern can receive no cheering ray of information respecting them.

A general circulation was given throughout the city, o the 'North Star,' the spirited little journal of the frage of any man who aspires to be a freeman. Fair, (which was worked off in the Hall for the satisaction of the young visiters) that the answers of candidates for office to the interrogatories of the Mass. Committee might have a wider circulation.

nowledgments in the next paper.

to aid our Middlesex friends, at their approaching Fair which recognizes man as man, wherever found, in at Lowell, on the 14th inst. at the City Hall, as the re- whatever condition, and clothes him with an inaliena-By order of the Committee. iety.

MARIA W. CHAPMAN.

### ROSTON. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1839.

REPLY OF ARBOTT LAWRENCE.

The correspondence between Francis Jackson and hers, and Abbott Lawrence, respecting his views of BEADFORD SUMNER, Esq. he obligation which rests on Congress immediately to chalf of our common humanity in chains and slavery.

It merited a reply—a frank and explicit reply. It has

The language of the Constitution of the U.S. gives reply: it is something worse, if possible, than utter cases whatsoever' over the District. o the uses of the slave-dealers, - and the seizure of that power must reside in Congress. tell whether Ac is in favor of immediately restoring to urrived on this point, you would obuge many of your the slaves in the District their 'inalienable rights,' beause he cannot anticipate the exact character of the Sir, very respectfully, bill that may be presented to Congress! As if the onditions that might be prescribed in any such bill, ould at all affect the right of these victims of American tyranny to instant freedom! As if it were not My DEAR SIR: can tyranny to instant freedom: As if it were not taken for granted, that the abolition of slavery is the establishment of justice between man and man!—
Suppose he had been asked, whether he was in favor of a national bank, or a tariff; would he have left the duty of the candidate to answer, such inquiry, I the duty of the candidate to answer, such inquiry, I of 'circumstances, terms and conditions?' Who believes it? If, as he declares, he does not entertain
opinions which he wishes to conceal upon any subject,
why does he not frankly state under what 'circumstances,' and on what 'terms' and 'conditions,' he
it shall be its pleasure to do it. I regard it as entirely believes the immortal chattels in the District should e restored to liberty and manhood? Is he concerned lest full justice shall not be done to the slaves? Then in the States which ceded the territory :—nor do I see why not say so? 'The question of slavery,' he says, with a false show of independence, 'must be as open to me as the air we breathe.' Open? What! open advocate or oppose it, as 'circumstances, terms and conditions' shall seem to warrant? Is the represen tative of a free people to be a creature of 'circumtances ' and 'terms,' when human rights are at stake Open indeed! The man who is too free to 'give pledges of any kind whatsoever,' cannot yet decide whether other men, whose skins are of a different bue from his own, ought not to be bound with fetters of ron! If it be too much to ask of him an intelligible pinion, what is it to herd men, as good as himself, with four-footed beasts and creeping things? Open? slave-traffic between the States of this Union? A most remarkable word, used in a most extraordinary manner! It implies doubt, uncertainty, ignorance, on the great question of human rights! The 'self-

any of their suffrages in his support. It is perfectly ridiculous,-a burlesque upon the lowing is Mr. Willis's reply :ominon sense of mankind,-for any man, when mestioned as to his views of the natural equality of Mg. Anos Farnswortu: the human race, to say, that he can give no pledge of Sia: I have received your letter, making certain what he may say or do on this subject, if elected to inquiries of me in relation to the subject of domestic what he may say or do on this subject, if elected to Congress—that he must be left 'free as the air we breathe,' &c. Respecting questions of political economy, there may be much misapprehension, much need to those who act for the Commonwealth in the National Set down either as rogues or fools, either as aristocrats or jacobias, who advocate or oppose a national bank or a sub-treasury, a tariff or free trade, for they may nonestly and very widely differ about the utility of those things—things which are (what human rights can never be) the creatures of 'circumstances, terms and conditions,' and which may or may not be in necordance with sound policy. It is not a self-evident truth that a national bank or sub-treasury should be established; but it is, that all men have an inalienable tablished; but it is, that all men have an inalienable United States and the Commonwealth would justify, right to liberty! Now, then, he who denies or doubts and the welfare and honor of our common country, this troth, or who waits for more light on this subject, and that justice and humanity would require. is surely unfit to represent a free people. The approaching session,' says Mr Lawrence, ' will

Lord of Sabaoth.' But he means to be grave in this

matter. According to his own confession, he cannot

yet tell for what purpose men are born, or whether

way done great things for the cause. It helped to stay | doubtless be one of deep interest to the country.' the flight when spiritual tyranny, discovering that its of own strong holds were endangered by the attack on southern slavery, first uttered its harsh voice. It has men to Congress, who have yet to learn that the Crehelped the timid, but sincere, to examine the monsters ator has endowed all mankind with an inalicnable which that voice conjured up, and prove them to be right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. for anti-slavery effort, while falsehood and treachery rence. in other words, he is just as likely to vote for were striving in vain to choke up the channel. It has the continuance as for the abolition of that soul-killused the city to a stronger sense of duty, by bringing ing system. He has too much fairness, too high a in healthful influences from the country to bear upon regard for principle, to give a pledge, ay, or to express

ould reach the ears of those who sit-pining in captivi- He says that he has been brought before the people ty, how would their hopes rise and their patience be without any agency of his own. May the people strengthened! elligence will give fresh resolution, and nerve them whom or in what manner he was nominated as a canfor a more intense devotedness, till the time shall come didate; but whether he is disposed to make any comwhen God's command, 'Let there be light,' shall no promise with slavery in the District of Columbia. It more be outraged by so complete a suppression of re- was a plain question, admitting of a plain answer ligion and letters in a part of our land, that those He dodges it, and thus shows that he is destitute of 'political honesty and open dealing '-that he is willing to pursue a 'double-faced, non-committal policy -and, therefore, that he ought not to receive the suf-

#### BRADFORD SUMNER.

This gentleman has been nominated as the demo cratic representative to Congress, in opposition to Mr. Many towns which were not represented, but which Lawrence. He is much respected in this community, ent in valuable donations, such as Dighton, Cam- for his integrity of character and moral worth. Las oridgeport, Milton, Charlestown, Sudbury, Athol, Ash-purnham, South Reading, Marshfield, N. Marshfield, its abolition in the District of Columbia, he answered Hyannis, Kingston, Medford, E. Bridgewater, Green-field and Lexington, and many individuals in various for the want of proper investigation, respecting the parts of the State who nided the Fair, are assured that their contributions were faithfully managed and their this subject. By the following correspondence, it will kindness warmly appreciated. More particular ac- be seen that Mr. Sumner is now satisfied on this point, and, consequently, is for the immediate extirpation of A good list of useful and a few beautiful articles pre- slavery from the 'ten miles square.' This is democared by us remaining from the sale, we have decided racy of the stamp of the Declaration of Independence, eipts of that occasion are to be passed, wholly and im- ble right to liberty. We do not see how the abolition ediately, into the treasury of the Massachusetts So- electors in Suffolk could desire a hetter opportunity to prove their attachment to principle,-to the cause of emancipation,-above mere party lines and trammels, than is now afforded them. Mr. Summer should receive their undivided support. Their political strength, however, in this district, is not by any means so great as it ought to be, and will be hereafter.

#### BRADFORD SUMNER ON SLAVERY. BOSTON, Nov. 3d, 1839.

DEAR Sig-In answer to an inquiry addressed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, may be you, on the occasion of your nomination to Congress ound on our last page. We call the special attention last year, you remarked, in substance, that you conf every abolition elector in this District to it, in order sidered that Congress ought immediately to abolish o secure as many votes against the election of Mr. Lan- slavery in the District of Columbia, if the power of dosease as possible. The letter of inquiry which was aditional to be seased to him, was couched in the language of repect, conceived in the spirit of liberty, and written in ed to, and were, therefore, at that moment, unprepared

of received any. The letter of Mr. Lawrence is not a to Congress 'the right of exclusive legislation in all

ence. It is a contempt of justice, an affront to In view of this provision of the Constitution, (as con righteousness, and lacking in true courtesy and mag-prehensive, apparently, in its terms, as language continuity. He was reminded that, five years ago, could have been found to make it;)—in view, too, of then he was a candidate for Congress, he 'pledged the historical fact, that the broadest construction of nimself to give the subject a careful examination; those terms was, in fact, the construction adopted by that, after so long a time, the electors of Suffolk had the framers of the Constitution, as evinced in the deow a right to expect from him a definite answer; bates in the Conventions, and more particularly in the and that his 'opinion for the time being,' and not a efforts made in the first Congress to so amend the eledge, was all that was requested of him. A brief Constitution as to limit this very clause ;- and lastly, t graphic and heart-moving sketch was presented to for the obvious consideration, that if Congress has no him of the awful scenes which transpire in the Dis-trict of Columbia,—the enslavement of seven thousand human beings by the people and government of the ment presents the unprecedented case of a community, United States, -- the regular commerce in slaves and in which the power no where exists, of abolishing sla souls of men,—the prostitution of the public prisons very by law,—I am irresistibly led to conclude that

free colored citizens, and selling them into intermina- I have great satisfaction, sir, in knowing that you ble bondage to pay jail fees. And what is his reply ? agree with me, that where there is the legal right to Is there a single pulsation of humanity visible in it? terminate the existence of slavery, it should be exer-Is there any appreciation of the rights of man-any cised without delay. I therefore feel the more solicexpression of generous indignation in view of the hor- itous to learn your present views on the constitutional rid facts recited to him-the slightest interest in the question above suggested. By favoring me with a most august movement of the age? No. He cannot brief statement of the result to which your mind has

Your fellow-citizen,

S. G. SHIPLEY.

unity in doubt as to his real opinion, by talking avail myself of an early opportunity to reply to you clear, that if Congress has not the right, it rests no where; for it is quite obvious that it does not remain any reason why Congress should not exercise its con-

I am, dear sir, with great regard, Your ob't. serv't. BRADFORD SUMNER-

S. G. Shipley, Esq. JUDGE MORTON AND MR. WILLIS, ON

SLAVERY. The following questions were sent to Judge Morton on the 14th of October, by Daniel Henshaw, Esq. viz: Are you in favor of the immediate abolition, by law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the The following answer has been received.

TAUNTON, Oct. 28, 1839.

evident truths' of the Declaration of Independence are Your communication, containing several inquiries to him obscure and problematical! His mind is open to conviction, but—he is not yet convinced! It may be that John C. Calhonn, or Waddy Thompson, will be you are already before the public. My letters to Mr. able to satisfy him that southern stavery is a patri-archal, or divine institution! The gentleman cannot so far enslave himself as to espouse the side of human ten in haste and only for private use, sufficiently exliberty. Candor, and self-respect, and personal integration, require that he should be strictly non-committal, to the best of his abilities!" Does he mean to be them. I am not aware that any thing has occurred facetions? This may be sport to him, but it is death, which requires, or will justify or excuse a repetition ay, worse than death-it is slavery to others-to those of sentiments already known, or accessible to every whose shricks and growns are disturbing the repose of this guilty republic, and entering into the ear of 'the I remain, with sincere

I remain, with sincere regard, Your obedient servan MARCUS MORTON.

they are human beings or brutes—provided their com-plexion is black! Let others vote for such a man, if they will; but, surely, abolitionists will not prostitute worth of Groton, to Hon. Nathan Willis of Pittsfield, the democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor. The

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23, 1839.

Yours respectfully, NATHAN WILLIS.

The late hour at which we received a copy of the orrespondence between the seastorial candidates in vents our inserting it entire. We omit nothing ma-terial, however: every one of the candidates answers vious error is worthy of note, not merely as something ests. Well done, old Plymouth! Peter H. Pierce, one and manly terms in which it is uttered .-- J.

Jared Whitman, a whig candidate, says-

'I am opposed to the existence of slavery, in all its forms and shapes; and so far as I am called upon to act upon that subject, in consistency with paramount duties, I shall act in accordance with this principle.—
But to be more particular. I see no moral, physical, or constitutional objection to the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any other

ed and most active friend of liberty shall fail to be elected by a large vote, we shall cry out shame upon the abolitionists of Plymouth County! There is no mistake about him! We shall not regret to learn that both father and son have been elected to the Senate.

Decrease, November 4, 1839.

Decrease, November 4, 1839.

Oversigner, of this day is received.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of this day is received I have no reluctance in answering it fully. It is common and true saying, that actions speak loader than words; and I presume that it is a mere matter of form to desire me now to pal my principles on paper. The active part that I have taken in the abolition cause speaks louder than any thing that I can now say on the eve of an election. I am a member of the American Anti-Slavery-Society, one of the Vice Presidents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, President of the Plymouth County Society, and President of the Duxbury Anti-Slavery Society. I answer all your guestions in the affirmative. swer all your questions in the affirmative. I am, with respect, your obedient servant

SETH SPRAGUE. To Messrs. Mican Poor and others.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

sex County, in convention, was held at Danvers Mills ally, as if he took the trouble to write out a whole ison the 31st ult. It was a most harmonious and spirited meeting. [See the official account in the precedited meeting.] as worthy to receive the support of abolitionists—three say, that if one of you places on his representative from the democratic ticket, (Messrs. Nathan Webster, ticket the single name of our gifted friend Richard Hilwell, Vice President of the Essex Co. A. S. Society, three other candidates who are in nomination by the Society,) and one from the whig ticket, Amos Abbott.
Society,) and one from the whig ticket, Amos Abbott.
The ticket, as printed, will be as follows: and Benj. F. Newhall, President of the Saugus A. S. two parties, and thus tells against those who are The vote to sustain them was unanimous. It was voted, that the list be completed by the addition of two whig anti-stavery candidates, if any such could be found on the whig list.

We are happy to state, that the Salem Register of yesterday, (which was received just as our paper was going to press, too late to publish the whole correspon dence,) contains the replies of JOHN S. WILLIAMS and DAVID CHOATE, (whigs,) which are entirely satisfactory. Thus we have three whigs and three democratic candidates, pledged to immediate abolition .-JOHN GOTT, on the democratic ticket, also answers in a manly style, in the affirmative. We regret that etter:

Essex, Nov. 2, 1839. To Messrs. Dodge, Hale, Gray, Upham and Putnam, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN : The great length of time that has elapsed since the

lation without regard to circumstances. But Stavery in our country must come to a 'perpetual end'—it cannot exist long—it ought not to, a day. Yes, Gentlemen, I see not why the Power ought not to be exercised immediately, from the results in Antigua, it would obviously be safe to exercise it, it ought to be exercised immediately. To your fifth interrogatory, my answer would be, never, never, never. I am not prepared to say that Texus should not be admitted into the Union under any circumstances, for I cannot foresee all the 'circumstances,' that may hereafter exist: but with a Constitution tolerating domestic Slavery, Texas ought never to be admitted into our Union, nor should any new State whatever. Should an opportushould any new State whatever. Should an opportu-nity ever present itself, wherever I might be situated, I should vote on all the questions alluded to in the 7th article of your Circular, in the aftrantive. I am, Gentlemen, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

DAVID CHOATE.

MARCUS MORTON.

We are greatly disappointed at the reply of Judge cians. MORTON. Instead of giving a direct answer to the interrogatives propounded to him, he merely refers to a Ma. Pierroxr's Vindication .-- We shall make no letter written two years ago by him-written, be it apology to our readers for occupying so large a porremembered, not for the public eye, but expressly for the private use of the individual to whom it was addressed: a letter which was commendable at that time, though not perfectly satisfactory. His remark, that he is 'not aware that any thing has occurred which a part of the history of the times, and too intimately accommendable at the complete with the progress of reference and too intimately approached with the progress of reference and too intimately completed with the progress of reference and to find a requires or will justify (!) or excuse (!) a repetition of his sentiments on the subject of slavery, proves that the flame of humanity burns dimly in his bosom. He is so much opposed to slavery, that he could not justify or excuse himself it has been the columns of the Liberator. Of the ability of the defence, we need say nothing by way of panetics or excuse himself it has been the columns of the Liberator. Of the ability of the defence, we need say nothing by way of panetics or excuse himself it has been the columns of the Liberator. tify or excuse himself if he should renew his expressions of hostility to it! Can abolitionists doubt, who dation of the manly and upright course pursued by should receive their suffrages-whether Everett or Mr Pierpont, and pointed in their condemnation of his

TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF BOSTON. OUR COLORed friends, who intend going to the polls on Monday
next, will do well to give their cordial support to
Bradford Schare, as a Representative to Congress
from Suffolk county. He avowe himself to be the uncompromising enemy of slavery. Abbott Lawrence
is not to be trusted. Whether the slaves in the District of Columbia shall be promptly restored to their
liberty, he does not know: he thinks it will depend on
circumstances? He does not now believe that it is a
'self-exident' truth, that all men are created free and
count. He wants more light on this very intringer.

Function of Columbas and Boston Daily Advertiser. The Boston Daily Advertiser, (whig.) the editor of which is a brother-in-law
of Gov. Everett, refuses to publish the Governor's
commendable letter in favor of immediate emancipation. It publishes, however, in approving terms, the
on committal letter of Abbott Lawrence. The Morning Post (democratic) suppresses the reply of Bradford Summer, because, like Gov. E's, it is in favor of
human rights. Out upon such whiggism, and such
democracy.

Functional Residual Provinciant of the policy of

RIGHTS OF VOTERS-A CONFESSION.

The following remarks on the right of individual voters to disregard the nominations of the party to his county, and Messrs. Micah Pool and others, pre- which they are attached, are from the Boston Courier, ordance with the views of immediate abolition rare in the political world, but on account of the frank

of the democratic candidates, says in reply to the usual interrogations—

'{ am (so far as I am qualified to decide) a democrat in principle and in practice, and hence, must be opposed to slavery in all its forms, and would, were I 
possessed of the power, remove the same from our land 
and the world. Such, I can truly say, are my views 
upon the subject of your letter, and so I would act in 
large capacity.' er an election can be effected without his vote, is a lit-tle too galling to one, who covets the enjoyment of in-dependent thought and free action. No man ought to be blamed, for refusing to support a candidate, or for withholding his approbation of a public proceeding, when he knows that the candidate holds to principles which he believes to be wrong, or believes that the proposed measure is pregnant with evil,—although all his party, and all the world, may be of a different opin-tion. It is probable we may be told that these views are

of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any other place, subject to the entire control and jurisdiction of the general government; and to allow the existence of slavery, or traffic in such places, is a participation in the evit.'

Seth Sprague, Jr. another whig candidate, says—

'I have no opinions on any subject of a public nature, to conceal; and believing it to be proper for the public to know the principles and opinions of marying, that I view slavery to be not only a great evil, but a great sin. And upon the most mature reflection and consideration, I cannot see how any circumstances can justify a man in holding a fellow man in slavery. The domestic slave-trade I view as a greater sin (I possible) than the foreign, which the Congress of the United States have declared to be piracy. I have no hesitation in giving an unqualified affirmative to your interrogatives.'

That venerable and thorough-going abolitionist, Seth Sprague, senior, of Duabary, is associated with Mr. Pierce on the democratic ticket. His letter is so characteristle, that we publish it entire. If this true-hearted and most active friend of liberty shall fail to be elected by a large vote, we shall cry out shame upon the scheliticaries of Blumearth Constitutions. The subjective of the political candidates possessed what they held to be an indispensable quali-

## TO THE VOTERS OF BOSTON.

We shall have, at the anti-slavery office, No. 25, Cornhill, on the Saturday before the election, printed ballots for the use of our abolition friends, who are invited to call for them. Disapproving, as we do, of ab olitionists acting as a distinct party, we have placed upon our printed ballots, no candidate, who is not already in nomination by one of the political parties. We have left blanks, where no true abolitionists have been thus nominated. These blanks our friends should fill up, with the names of such men as they know to be faithful to the slave.

Every voter should understand, however, that by casting a ticket containing the name of only a single A strong rallying of the anti-slavery voters in Es- individual for each office, he xatters his vote as effectuing page.] The names of four persons were reported is in this city. To make our meaning clear, we would President of the Haverhill A. S. Society, Josiah Cald-dreth, for instance, that vote counts against the whole

> For Governor, EDWARD EVERETT. For Lieutenant Governor, [BLANK.] For Representative to Congress, BRADFORD SUMNER. For State Senators, [BLANK.] For State Representatives. RICHARD HALDRETH.

We understand that the friends of Temperance in we have not room for his letter, brief as it is. A better this city will probably nominate a temperance ticket.

The following is Mr. Choar's If the names of any thorough abolitionists should appear upon it, they will be added to the ticket we have given above.

# EDWARD LVERETT.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has answered unequivocally, in the AFFIRMATIVE to the quesdate of your letter, leaves me since you request an immediate answer, less time for reflection, than I should the should the force of the immediate abolimediate answer, less time for reflection, man I should have been gratified to have. With regard, however, to most of the points suggested in your circular, no time at all, I may almost say, is necessary. The 'Right of Petition, and the Freedom of Speech, and the Fress,' should be as free as the mountain blast. Without them, the sun of our liberty, it seems to me, would go them, the sun of our liberty, it seems to me, would go on posite ground, he did violence to his convictions of should be as free as the mountain blast. Without them, the sun of our liberty, it seems to me, would go down, and that speedily. I do believe that Congress shas the Constitutional power to abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and have repeatedly signed Petitions to have that Power exercised. And since the experiments in some of the West India Islands, I do not believe it would be attended with any hazard to either the master or the slave. the master or the slave.

If traffic in men is 'commerce,' as the word is used in the Constitution of the United States—and no man will deny it, I think, I do not; and if a commerce will deny it, I think, I do not; and if a commerce of monstrous is carried on between the several States, then incontrovertibly, by the 8th Section of the 1st Act of the Constitution, Congress has power to regulate it—and if to regulate, then to prohibit it, utterly and forever to prohibit it, output to the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth to avow the several States, then incontrovertibly, by the 8th Section of the 1st Act of the Constitution, Congress has power to regulate it—and if to regulate, then to prohibit it, utterly and forever to prohibit it.

Ought Congress immediately to exercise that power? It is sometimes said that there can be no wise Legislation without regard to circumstances. But Slavery in our country must come to a 'perpetual end '—it can—in with being insincere at the present time, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity, would be unjust; to

for senators and representatives, the names of a few abolitionists, associated with those of pro-slavery individuals. This has been done, no doubt, for the purpose of inducing you to vote the entire whig or demo-cratic ticket. Be not deceived by this ruse. Select and vote for such only as are abolitionists, and leave the dead to bury their dead. 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them,' and you cannot easily be misled by the tricks of unprincipled politi-

unprincipled persecutors.

TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF BOSTON. OUR COLOR- MEANNESS AND COWARDICE. The Buston Daily Ad-

equal. He wants more light on this very intricate EFFECTS OF EMASCIPATION. It is stated by the Hon. question. Indeed! Shall such a benighted individual be sent to represent the enlightened inhabitants of Peters, Barbadoes, that English capitalists are embark-Our colored friends may be supplied with genuine adustry of the W. I. islands. A sate proof that emanvotes by calling at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Corahill.

In giving publicity to the communication in our last number, signed 'A Life Member of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society,' we stated our readi-ness to insert a reply, if any should be sent to us.... Accordingly, we publish the following:

## CONTRADICTION.

MR. GARRISON: Sir,-The undersigned, members of the Board of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, perceive in the Liberator of November 1st, an anonymous communication, purporting to be an account of their late ananal meeting. This account is essentially untrue. Duy to ourselves and to the Society compels us to say, it s full of misrepresentations and misstatements. With regard to the feelings and motives which dictated that ecount, we make no charge; but with regard to the account itself, we cannot do less than declare that in those particulars which give character to the meeting t is entirely false.

Miss Gould was not present at the last meeting, but an readily sign this note in consequence of the misrepresentations made concerning the first meeting at which she was present.

MABY S. PARKER,
CATHARINE M. SULLIVAN,
ABBY C. CARTER,
L. M. BALL,
M. V. BALL,
SYLVIA LEWIS,
LYDIA L. FULLER,
I SULLEY, SHIPLEY LYDIA GOVLD.

This denial of the statement made by 'A Life Memer,' it will be seen, is indefinite. We have received another communication, written by a member of the society, in which a flat denial is given to almost every one of those statements. We cannot find room for it his week, in consequence of the receipt, at a late our, of a portion of the political correspondence conained in our columns. It seems to us to have been vritten in bad temper, and contains some wholesale mpeachments which carry upon their face all needful efutation.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

We published a peragraph last week, in which it ras stated that the U. S. Government had given orders o prepare a sloop of war and a schooner to cruise on the oast of Africa, for the ostensible purpose of suppresing the slave trade.

On this subject the editor of the Pennsylvania Freenan makes the following remarks:

For ourselves, we have no idea that the Government, thich has so long winked at the participation of its itizens in the slave-trade, contemplates any change in s policy. We perceive that the U. S vessels are asgued not only to execute the laws in relation to the signed not only to execute the laws in relation to the slave-traffic—but to 'protect our lawful commerce in that quarter.' We have heard of no complaints from American vessels on the coast of Africa, engaged in a 'lawful commerce;' and our own opinion is that this movement is mainly designed to protect Consul Trist's slave-vessels, to whom the American flag has been sold, from the search of British cruisers.

INFIDELITY OF MODERN ASTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES -The somewhat notorious Parsons Cooke of Lynn, in pamphlet recently published, argues against antislavery societies as anti-christian in their character and tendency, because they admit infidels as well as christians to membership; and as a striking illustraion of what he terms the absurdity of such a prin ciple of combination, he supposes Thomas Paine and David Brainard to be brought together in an antislavery society! Alluding to this supposition of Mr Cooke, friend Whittier of the Pennsylvania Freeman says :

It may perhaps edify him to know that Thomas Paine was an abolitionist—that his name now stands on record as the clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, appended to the glorious eman-cipation act of 1780: and that his associates and co-adjutors in the Abolition Societies of that day, were those whom even Andover delights to honor,—a Bel-knap, a Hopkins, an Edwards—the very guiding stars of New England orthodoxy!

just received the proceedings of the Connecticut Tem-perance Society of Colored Americans, at its annual ceting, held in Norwich on the 9th ult. The society is based on the principle of total abstinence from ill that can intoxicate, and appears to be in a flourishing condition. A committee, appointed for that purpose by the Society, has issued an address to the colored people of the State, in connection with the

proceedings, which concludes as follows: We would appeal to you, fellow-citizens, by all the vital interests of time—by all the noble aspirations of your hearts—by all the expectations of a dignified elevation which you cherish for yourselves and children—by the high destiny of a moral being—by the hope of a glorious immortality beyond the confines of this earth, and urge you to come forward and join the pledge of total abstinence from ALL intexicating liquors.

New Hawsamer. The Merrimach ty is to hold a meeting at Canterbury on the 22d and 23d inst. The last Herald of Freedom contains a stirring call to the abolitionists in that county, from the pen of the Secretary, to attend the meeting. The Grafton County Society will meet at Canaan on the 20th inst. In addition to these county gatherings, the Young Men's State Society is to hold a Quartery Meeting at Portsmouth on the 27th and 28th of he present month. How the abolition excitement

Generous Donation. The compiler of the invaluaole pamphlet, entitled 'LIBERTY,' (which embraces exracts from the writings of more than two hundred ninent statesmen, elergymen, philanthropists and poets,) has sent, as a donation to the Liberator. 500 opies of his work, which, estimated at the wholesale price, amount in value to \$40,00. For this generous present we return our heartfelt thanks, and shall en leavor to compensate the author by making the Liberator for the future, what it has been heretofore, a terror to oppressors, and a faithful advocate of Liber-

A Good Man. We see Gen. APPLETON Hows of Veymouth is a candidate for the Senate from Norfolk Weymouth is a candidate for the Senate from Noticea. Co. Here is an abolitionist of the right sort.—Mass.

That the friends of the anti-slavery enterprise in Norfolk County may be able to judge for themselves whether Gen. Howe is 'an abolitionist of the right ort,' we will simply state, that he declared in a pu lic meeting, in our hearing, a short time since, that it ould be the duty of a magistrate, as such, to return fugitive slave to his southern kidnapper, while in private he ought to do all in his power to aid his esape! A fine specimen of morality, truly !-1.

Friend Whittier, we perceive, copies without omment the sneer of the Emancipator at non-resistants, in which they are spoken of as 'abolitionists in the abstract,' and associated with politicians who are wedded to their party interests.' This is in the same number of the Freeman which contains a dislaimer of having any thing to do with the difficulies in Massachusetts!

The communication of N. H. Whiting, in another column, is full of instruction, and should be read very attentively. The Abington farce only shows ow incorruptible is the abolitionism of our numerons friends in that enterprising and truly republican

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The subscriber would hereby tender her grateful cknowledgments to the West Newbury Female A. S. Society, for the obligation they have conferred on her, in constituting her a life member of the Salem Female A. S. Society. May their efforts in the cause of humanity be eminently successful, and the blessings, which they dispense to others, be returned into their own bosoms a hundred fold.

MARY O. BROWN.

ADELPHIC UNION LECTURES. Amas Walker, Esq., will lecture or Tuesday evening, Nov. 12th, at the Smith School Room—on the importance of sustaining the Adelphic Union, as a means of promoting intellectual improvement among its members. To commence at 7 o'clock.

JOHN T. HILTON, President.

Ww. C. NELL Secretary.

WM. C. NELL, Secretary.

## LITERARY.

The following effusions are copied from the North Star, the little sheet which was issued on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, by the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Fair.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

BY GEORGE KENT. An uncertain Sound. When this old Bell was new-'Tis now, some sixty years-Its tones, to freedom true, Rang merry on our ears.

It told of chains then broken, Of bonds then rent in twain ; 'Twas Independences' token, We ne'er are slaves again.'

It rang in thunder-tones, This truth, to freemen dear-Pledg'd by our fathers' bones-'ALL men are equal' here. The word of promise keeping, To ears that hailed the sound; But ah! what cause of weeping, In broken hopes is found!

In shame this truth we own, That palls upon the heart, 'All 'white' men' - they alone Have in this boon a part. In 'double sense' we 'palter'-We make of truth a lie ; Bow down at Freedom's altar, In base hypocrisy.

Thus, thus-it shall not be. Sons of our patriot sires! In TRUE BEARTS now We see The glow of freedom's fires. The bow of promise beaming. Meets high our ardent gaze-The flag of freedom streaming. Reflects the sun's bright rays.

THE SLAVE BOY'S WISH.

BY ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. I wish I was that little bird Up in the bright blue sky, That sings and flies just where he will, And no one asks him why.

I wish I was that little brook That runs so swift along, Through pretty flowers and shining stones, Singing a merry song.

I wish I was that butterfly, Without a thought or care, Sporting my pretty brilliant wings Like a flower in the air.

I wish I was that wild, wild deer I saw the other day, Who swifter than an arrow flew Through the forest for away.

I wish I was that little cloud, By the gentle south wind driven, Ploating along so free and bright, Far, far up into heaven.

I'd rather be a cunning fox And hide me in a cave : I'd rather be a savage wolf, My mother calls me her good boy,

My father calls me brave ; What wicked action have I done. That I should be a slave? I saw my little sister sold,

So will they do to me; My Heavenly Father, let me die, For then I shall be free.

# CHARADE.

My ringy-receives our earliest smile, And dries our infant tear ; Delights in every childish wile, And soothes each rising fear.

Adds nerve to manhood's honor bright, Lustre to lady fair; With starlight cheers e'en sorrow's night, And smooths the brow of care. It oft may guide the strongest will,

And warm the humblest heart; To sketch it mocks the painter's skill, And shames the poet's art. Celestial bounty with all power,

Can no high gift bestow, The more to bless each varying hour-More bid the bosom glow My sucond-is a sister twin,-

And were it not for death and sin, They could not be divided.

When these intrude with tyrant hand, The second ne'er survives, The elder shrinks from their command. And suffers while she lives.

My whole-a noble being's name, Whose courage did not falter, But when the hour of trial came,

Laid e on Freedom's altar.

ST. NICHOLAS IN THE CAUSE. This personage is, in Romish fable, the patron Saint of good children, and is supposed to fill their stocking (hung up at the chamber door for the purpose,) with toys, at each recurrence of his day in the Caleir-

8. H.

St. Nicholas started at twelve o'clock ;-He heard the voice of the morning cock : And he said to his comrade, a stout little elf, Full of philoprogenitiveness, like himself, Bestir thee! bestir thee! and sort out the toys. And make up a lot for the \_\_\_\_ boys.' \* The morning was chill, and the morning was dark, But St. Nicholas hastily lighted a spark And seizing his basket and donning his coat. Directed their course to the chamber remote, Where good little - t lay fast asleen. And into the stocking they emptied a heap Of exquisite articles, tasteful and rare, Newly bought of the true Anti-Slavery Fair. But stop! ' cries his comrade, so staid and so sober Why do up our Christmas affairs in October? 'The moment I learned there were slaves in the land.' St. Nicholas answered, 'to free them I planned. And henceforth, (if parents my motion but second,) Be my day amongst moveable festivals reckoned. That my bargains a joy to the slave child may be, As my gifts always gladden the hearts of the free Then forward they flew, as the children were flocking, Each to see what St. Nicholas had put in the stocking.

\* Here please to insert, in the blank space, the name † Here please to insert the name of the favored little dividual. of the town to which the little one belo

# AN ACROSTIC.

S eareh the history of guilt; L et the Inquisition tell A li the human blood it spilt ; V ice can show a blacker hell. E nter yonder squalid place, R ead the story of that face

Y on shall learn man's worst disgrace.

I AM WHAT I AM. T o me brave men have bent the knee, H eaven and earth are full of me, E ver make my way your guide, F or no way is right beside A nd am I still unknown to thee? I 'm all around you, look and see; R each forth your purse and give to me

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jury.
The object of demanding bail, is that the plaintiff may have an effectual security for such damages as it may strike the Judge, he has a probable chance of

ainst his master.

I pass by, therefore, without any further notice, one grave and difficult questions both of law and the ct, which I presume will hereafter afford ample to the content of the content I pass by, therefore, without any further notice, those grave and difficult questions both of law and fact, which I presume will hereafter afford ample room for the ingenuity and eloquence of counsel, which are involved in the investigations that may be a proper or the property of the same of the property of the same of the same

the plaintiff does not labor under any such legal disability as will take away his right of action against the defendants for a personal injury, without reference to the disputed point as to the relations of master and the disputed point as to the relations of master and slave, which involves the merits of the whole control while they know that they are still closely guarded, while they know that they are still closely guarded, The questions then that remain to be considered

are, whether the affidavits show that the defendants have invaded the personal rights of the plaintiff, and if that fact be established, whether the amount of bail

if that fact be established, whether the amount of bail was originally fixed at two high a rate.

The affidavit of Singwch himself, made Oct. 7th, at New Haven, on which the original order to hold to bail was founded, is the only one that bears directly upon the point of the alleged assault and battery and false imprisonment by the defendants. The other affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, merely show collateral facts, such as the nonresidence of the defend-

lateral facts, such as the nonresidence of the defendants and the manner in which the affidavits were interpreted to the Africans.

And objection was made to the plaintiff's affidavit, that it was not taken in due form of law; that it should have appeared in the jurat or certificate of Judge Hitchcock, before whom it was taken that Singweh was sworn in such a way as to show that his statement was made with the force of the highest sanction known to his conscience, and that no such circumstance appearing, it is to be presumed either that the plaintiff was not sworn in a proper manner, according to his own forms, or that his estimate of moral or religious responsibility is so low that no onther of religious responsibility is so low that no onther of the Africans of the Amistad left Havana, is, we believe, twelve, of whom four are interred in the New Haven burying ground. It is to be hoped that while the survivors

according to his own forms, or that his estimate of moral or religious responsibility is so low that no onth could be properly administered to him.

I do not consider this objection well taken. The certificate states that the affidavit was taken 'by the aid of James Corey, who was sworn as interpreter, and interpreted the questions put to said deponent (Singweh) and his answers thereto under oath, and said deponent declared that the said affidavit was true. said deponent declared that the said affidavit was true, and that God knew it to be true before me.'

It thus appears that the interpreter was properly sworn, and that Singweh declared that the affidavit was true, and that God knew it to be true. Accord-ing to the Common Law, which is unchanged, I be-

and drink. It is not stated by whose means or direc- cause of Universal Emancipation.

Anotez therefore, cannot be considered a trespasser, petither actually or by intendment of law, and there is consequently no reason for his detention.

The allegation is stronger in the case of Ruiz, from the additional fact which is stated of his claiming to be the owner of Singweb. It is not stated, it is true, that such claim was made at the time of the beating, but I think the fair inference is that such was the case.

The claim of ownership then by Ruiz, and his being their the trespect of the rexistence. Let not slaveholding tyrants and their abettors' rejoice in the demise of our friend.—

Let them not be blinded by the vain hallucination that present at the trespass committed on the plaintiff by the penetrating eye of the immortal Lundy will no the cook without dissenting from it, made him a colorespasser, and gave a right of action against him.

The Genius of Universal Emancipation still lives,

zance in their discretion, of injuries of this kind even Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

CASE OF MONTEZ AND RUIZ.

Judge Inglis has given his decision in this case, as ollows:

In this case the defendants were each held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, for an alleged as the sum of one thousand dollars, for an alleged as the sum of one thousand the imprisonment of the Court considered that the Court below had not expected by the action of the case of the case of Gardner rs. Thomas, I do not sum of one thousand the court of this State, in the case of Gardner rs. Thomas, I do not sum of one thousand the court considered that the Court below had not expected that the Court below had not expected. In this case the defendants of the court considered that the Court below had not ex-in the sum of one thousand dollars, for an alleged as. the Court considered that the Court below had not ex-sault and battery upon and false imprisonment of the ult and battery open and false imprisonment of the distribution of the content of

charge their on common or nominal bail, or to have the amount reduced.

The arguments of counsel have to a considerable extent been directed to questions, which it is not necessary now to consider.

The question of bail is a preliminary one, and it is customary and proper to avoid, as much as possible, the prejudging at this stage of the proceedings, of those matters connected with the merits of the case, which will subsequently be submitted to the Court and a Jury.

The plant of the defendant Ruiz is required to give, be reduced to two hundred and fifty dollars.

#### From the New Haven Record. THE AFRICANS.

may have an effectual security for such damages as it may strike the Judge, he has a probable chance of obtaining judgment for against the defendants.

If the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff are positive and precise as to the injury inflicted, the defendants will not be discharged upon counter-affidavits denying the right of action, except in some extraordinary cases, where a summary interposition would be justified by its appearing beyond all doubt on the face of the papers, that there could be no recovery on the trial. The general rule, however, is, that a Judge will not try the merits of the cause at Chambers on affidavits.

In this point of view I cannot undertake to decide the question, whether the plaintiff is or is not the slaw of the defendant, Ruiz. Singweh claims in his affidavit to be free, which is a matter directly put at issue in the opposing affidavits. The decision of this point in favor of the defendants, would at once take away the whole substratum of the plaintiff's action, as a slave cannot have any remedies by civil action against his master.

I pass by, therefore, without any further notice, those grave and difficult questions both of law and the proposing agriculture of the plaintiff's action, as a slave cannot have any remedies by civil action against his master. toom for the ingenuity and eloquence of counsel, which are involved in the investigations that may arise in relation to the prohibition of the stave trade by Spain, the alleged abduction from Africa and importation of the plaintiff into Havana, and the right which Ruiz may have acquired by a parchase made, as he alleges, openly and publicly, without any know-ledge or notice of such fraudulent circumstances.

I assume upon this interlocutory proceeding, that the plaintiff does not labor under any such legal disability as will take away his right of action against the would not any our friend) and being assured that their friends would not all the plaintiff does not labor under any such legal disability as will take away his right of action against the we cannot wonder at their suspicions. Still such are not probably their prevailing feelings. The method thus far adopted in their instruction, has been to teach them both to speak and to read the names of familiar objects, by means of cards on which are pictures of the objects, and other cards with the printed names, with

ground. It is to be hoped that while the survivors have the best medical aid and sufficient provisions, no death will occur for want of adequate clothing and ex-

ercise.
In a few days a full statement respecting these Africans, as gathered through the interpreters from the British brig Buzzard, now lying in this harbor, will be published. They speak the vernacular tongue of the African captives, and the statement will be prepared by the gentlemen connected with Yale College who have superintended their instruction.—Jour. of Com.

# From the National Reformer.

lieve, in this respect in the State of Connecticut, a person who believes in a Supreme Being and a future state of rewards and punishments, is a competent witness. If the witness swears or makes a declaration before God, it is presumed in the first instance that he believes in the existence and power of the being whom he invokes.

If such be not the case, the burden of proving the contrary lies on those who seek to exclude the testimory. Nor can it be judicially assumed, as has been contended, that a native of Africa, even of that part of it where it is stated that the plaintiff was born, is ignorant of the existence of a Supreme Being, or of his avenging attributes. Independently of the argument which might be drawn from the almost universal belief on this subject, that pervades the whole huseling of the thing of the subject, that pervades the whole huseling of the subject, the pervades the whole huseling of the subject, that pervades the whole huseling of the subject of th ment which might be drawn from the almost universal belief on this subject, that pervades the whole human race, we know from the narration of travellers that the image of their Creator, however darkened by superstition and idolatry, is not yet entirely effaced from the minds and hearts of the inhabitants of these regions.

It must be admitted, however, that the affidavit of the plaintiff, although competent testimony to be read on this occasion, is very indefinite as to times and persons, and indeed in its other details, a circumstance, however, which might have arisen from its having been procured in haste from some actual or supposed necessity of speedy action for the arrest of the defendants.

The affidavit states that the plaintiff was born in the same glorious cause. But a different destiny awaited the defendants.

The affidavit states that the plaintiff was born in the Mendi country, in Africa; that he was sold by Birmajah, son of Shakua, king of the Fai country, to a Spaniard, about six months before the making of the Against the protecting ægis of Providence preserved him from the fury of his enemies in this new field, and the Spaniard, about six months before the making of the affidavit, that he was brought to a village one day from Havana, where he was kept five days, whence he was taken to another village, where he staid five days more.

The affidavit states further that he was taken to Havana and put by force on board of a vessel; that on board the vessel his hands were confined by irons at night, and that he was badly supplied with food and drink. It is not stated by whose means or directions of the first Pioneer and first Martyr in the cause of Universal Emancipation.

and drink. It is not stated by whose means or direction he was put on board, or what person or persons had the custody of him whilst there. He then proceeds to state that 'he was beaten on the head by the cook in presence of Pipi, (by which appellation it appears that the defendant Ruiz was known by the Africans on board of this vessel,) and Montez, and that he was told one morning after breakfast that the white men would eat them when they landed.'

I see nothing in this affidavit, which implicates the defendant, Montez, in the slightest degree in any assault or battery upon, or imprisonment of the plaintiff. He was merely present at a battery committed

He was merely present at a battery committed clime-lives in the affections of his colored country on the plaintiff by another person, but there is no allegation of his having joined in, advised or approved it, either before or after its commission.

Montez therefore, cannot be considered a trespasser, page, and be adored as the apostle of liberty by compared to the page, and be adored as the apostle of liberty by compared to the page.

the cook without dissenting from it, made him a cotrespasser, and gave a right of action against him.

Whether it should be considered as sufficiently established on the face of the affidavit that Ruiz was originally concerned in putting the plaintiff on board the vessel, and in imprisoning him whilst there, I very much doubt. I can draw no inference from any quarter except the affidavits themselves, and it appears to be very doubtful whether the forced embarkation and the imprisonment of the plaintiff did not take place under the coercion of other individuals, whose names are not given, Montez and Ruiz being brought in a actors only at the time of the trespass committed by the cook.

Looking at a 1 the circumstances connected with this case, and without any wish to prejudge its merits.

Looking at a 1 the circumstances connected with this case, and without any wish to prejudge its merits before it is submitted to the proper tribunal, I can scarcely look upon it as one in which the probability of the plaintiff's recovering any considerable damage at the hands of a Jury, is of such a nature as to require bail to an amount which would detain Ruiz in prison, or create serious inconvenience or delay in the procuring of it.

The affidavits do not connect Ruiz with the alleged abduction of Singweh from Africa, nor do any facts appear which are characterized by any peculiar circumstances of atrocity or oppression beyond the alleged imprisonment itself. Ruiz alleges that the plaintiff was bought fairly and openly in Havana, without any knowledge of his being fraudulently in slavery, and if the fact be so, although it would probably be no bar to the action, yet it would certainly go very strongly in mitigation of damages.

It has been conceded too by the plaintiff 's counsel on the argument, that their object was not so much the recovery of damages, as the restoration of the plaintiff to liberty, which they think can be more effectually obtained through the medium of this action than in any other way.

As respects the question of jurisdiction, there can be no doubt that our Couns have the field to take cognition. As respects the question of jurisdiction, there can be erect to his memory a monument more durable that on Courts have the right to take cognieiples he proclaimed, but practice the precepts he laid down, and reverence his memory by depositing his name in the sacred urn of our affections, and transmit the same to posterity; and we shall stand before the world walking statues to his immortal honor, and living monuments of the final triumph of freedom.

#### CORRESPONDENCE ON SLAVERY. Boston, Oct. 18, 1839.

opics of our former letter, and to recall to your atten-tion the following facts: that Congress, by the Con-titution of the United States, has the right 'to exer-ise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever'

ver the District of Columbia:
That under the authority of Congress, and thereore of the whole people of the U. States, seven thousnd men, women and children are held as slaves in That under the same authority, a slave trade as shall stun thought.

atrocious as any known in the world is carried on in the same District: That private slave prisons, with chains and grated is, are established at the seat of government, where children from twelve to twenty years of age, are conto be shipped, in meekly cargoes by the regular slave-packets, or marched literally manacled together in droves, to the remote south; that the clank of the chain, the crack of the driver's whip and the hammer

on the former occasion to which we have referred, it might be gifal to. It must run counter. It must built you expressed your confidence that if elected you would be allowed to enter the councils of the nation alone, and with only ten or inclive horse power, is fully 'unpledged and untrammeled.' On this point we are peculiarly desirous not to be misunderstood. We pet the lightened load. peculiarly desirons not to be inisunderstood. We wholly disclaim the purpose of exacting any pledge from you. What we want, is your opinion for the time being, subject of course to be hereafter changed, if further examination should prove it erroneous when he thinks, perhaps, only of running awayfirom a Your determination to enter Congress' unpledged and proved the state of the provided that the secession itself that we want and nomen. It is the secession itself that we Your determination to enter Congress 'unpledged and untrammelled,' if at all, of course, does not apply to the question of slavery only, but must extend to every subject upon which you must be called to acr. We beg leave, therefore, to suggest that if you shall favor us with your views on the injustice and expediency of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District, you will be no more pledged or trammelled by expressing those views, than you are by the free expressing those views, than you are by the free expressing those views, than you are by the free expression of your opinion on other political subjects, ample. On each and all you undoubtedly felt it your dample. On each and all you undoubtedly felt it your dample. On each and all you undoubtedly felt it your dample. On each and all you undoubtedly felt it your dample. On each and all you undoubtedly felt it your dample. On each and all you undoubtedly felt it your dample. On each and all you undoubtedly felt it your division.

Your friends and fellow citizens,

FRANCIS JACKSON,

CHARLES T. HILDRETH,

CHARLES T. HILDRETH, THOMAS R. SEWALL, ELLIS GRAY LORING.

Boston, Oct. 24th, 1839. Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st, in which you ask me whether I am in favor of the 'immediate abolition of Siavery in the District of Columbia,' and 'whether I am opposed to the admission of any new State into the Union,

In regard to that part of your letter which allides to politicians obtaining power by a non-committal policy, in the concealment of their opinions, I beg leave to avail myself of the present occasion to state, that I do not entertain opinions, which I wish to conceal upon any subject, especially upon those concerning the pub-

I have been again brought before the people for their suffrages, not with any agency of my own, but contrary to my wishes, and reluctantly consented, after strong and urgent solicitations of my personal friends, to be a candidate for Congress.

LIGHT ON ALMOST EVERY SUBJECT.'—A writer in the Christian Advocate and Journal, making an appeal in behalf of that paper, says:

Viewed as a Christian Advocate, a kind of Missionery Herald, a Temperance Recorder, an Education and Christian Advocate, and Journal, and

their surrages, not with any agency of my own, but contrary to my wishes, and reluctantly consented, after strong and urgent solicitations of my personal friends, to be a candidate for Congress.

The approaching session will doubtless be one of deep interest to the country, and should I be elected, I shall devote my humble energies to promote what I believe to be for the permanent interests of the whole people. I wish you, gentlemen, and every other individual who has the right to cast a vote in this District to believe that I shall not give pledges of any kind whatsoever, to support particular men or measures; and those of my fellow-citizens who honor me with their suffrages will understand, that I must be left to pursue that course of conduct in legislation which commends itself to my judgment, and that the question of slavery, and all others upon which I may be called to act, must be as open and free to me, as the air we hreathe.

If my character is sufficient to give me a majority of the votes upon such conditions, I shall be ready to take my place in Congress, and serve the people to the best of my abilities.

I thank, you, gentlemen, for the expressions of respect contained in your letter, while

I thank, you, gentlemen, for the expressions of respect contained in your letter, while

Thomas R. Sewali, Ellis Gray Loring, Esquires, Boston.

HAWLEY-I observe that some of our Boston nig friends are loudly lamenting the shocking and chameless prostration of justice and contempt of all lecency, evinced, not merely in the complete impuni-y, but also in the payment of wages and the appoint-ment to office, of the Pennsylvania political rioters and whele

It may not be inopportune or useless on this occa

closure of the opinions of candidates on all subjects, which may come within the scope of their official duties has been recognized by nearly all the most distinguished Statesmen of our country. We deem the practice eminently republican and useful. Its tendency is to promote political honesty and open dealing and to put an end to that double-faced, non-committability of the politicians of inferior abilities and low arts sometimes crawl into power.

To the objections occasionally urged, that there is an indecorum in proposing questions to a candidate on the eve of an election, it is sufficient to reply, first, that as candidates are not usually nominated till short-ly before an election, inquiries can be made at no other time; and secondly, that communications like he present, clearly implying confidence in the candidate, and not distrust,—cannot be regarded as derogatory to him. No man of genuine dignity of character will feel himself dishonored either in public or private life, by giving a plain answer to a plain question, where the inquirer has a right to the information asked.

Permit us then, sir, respectfully to revert to the private life, and the property of the respectfully to revert to the project of our furner, eiter, and to produce the most distributed by the property and sunding! have brought into voque, should be applied to politics, the most inflaming and most constant of all sources of excitement in our country. May not the reckless and traitorous loco foco rioters of Pennsylvania, now triumphing high in office, with pockets well lined with the people's money, say to their solema censurers in Boston—information asked.

Permit us then, sir, respectfully to revert to the project of our furner, eiter, and to recall to your party, but you thought it cate when your party, but you thought it cate when your party, but you though it cate when your party but you though it cate when your category of the project of our furner and description. Permit us then, sir, respectfully to revert to the applied to your party, but you thought it cute we opics of our former letter, and to recall to your attention the following facts: that Congress, by the Congress: The villainty you teach us, we Thus the even hand of justice commends the in-

gredients f our poisoned chalice to our own lips.

Mr. Editor, we have not yet seen 'the beginnin
the end' of these things. Let him who has any it
to lose, ponder them before it is too late. If he not, they will be brought home to him with blows that

A WHIG ABOLITIONIST. From the Herald of Freedom.

THE CHESHIRE COUNTY RESOLUTIONS. Published by us last week,\* are the first we have ever received without unmitigated pleasure and approval—from the deliberations of New-Hampshire abolitionists. We are confident some of them were adopted by none of the genuine unti-slavery spirit of chain, the crack of the driver's whip and the hammer of the slave-auctioneer are never silent for a day, in the District of Columbia: That the Metropolis of the nation is the Guinea of America:—That it is in sober truth one of the greatest and most cruel slave markets in the world:

That under the authority of Congress, FREE colored persons are thrown into prison on suspicion that they are slaves, and if too destitute or remote from their friends to obtain evidence to prove their freedom, are actually sold as slaves to pay the expenses of their commitment. In one year, five persons have been sold into perpetual slavery to pay inil fees: or actually sold as slaves to pay the expenses of their new regime—as missionary, probably, from the New commitment. In one year, five persons have been sold into perpetual slavery to pay jail fees:

That the public prisons of the United States, maintained by taxes which we all pay, are made use of, by the slave dealers, to store the victims of their infernal traffic: Such are a few of the enormities, connected with slavery, which are sanctioned by the tacit. Clair brings us. We shall spend little of our time or supported of Congress. The sult seate on the whole. nected with slavery, which are sanctioned by the tacit approval of Congress. The guilt rests on the whole American people, and every individual shares in it, who will not exert himself for its removal.

We are not, sir, without decided views, as individuals, as to the policy of the General Government, in relation to the financial concerns of this country. But allow us to add, that the merits or demerits of the Administration on these subjects, great as they may be in themselves and in their consequences, sink with us into insignificance, before a sober statement, such as we have presented, of the horrors and cruelties that are daily perpetrated with the sanction of the

such as we have presented, of the horrors and cruelities that are daily perpetrated with the sanction of the government under the very walls of Congress. We thank God for the cheering conviction that not many years will pass before the sentiment must become prevalent in at least one-half of this Union, that Man is more than money; that the time is coming when that whigism will be deemed hypocritical and that democracy contemptibly spurious which profess to find dangers to liberty in a Bank or a Sub-Treasury, while their fellow-man is perishing in the chains that one blow would strike from his limbs.

Entertaining these opinions of the paramount importance of the subject alluded to, we would most respectfully ask an expression of your views in answer to the two following inquiries:—

Are you in favor of the passage of an Act of Con-

the two following inquiries:—

Are you in favor of the passage of an Act of Consistrict of Columbia?

Are you opposed to the admission of any new State into the Union, whose Constitution may tolerate slaveing ty?

At the time we addressed to you our former letter, new State in the weard of the state of

At the time we addressed to you our former letter, the subject of elevery in the Distitut was somparatively a new one. In your reply you pledged yourself to give the subject a careful examination, for the want of which, your answer was, at that time, necessarily rendered in some degree indefinite. Five years of active discussion on the subject, both in and out of Congress, have since passed, and we presume that scarce any public man, at least in Massachusetts, is now without a settled opinion upon it.

We therefore, respectfully solicit your opinion, without the knowledge of which we cannot exercise intelligently our right of suffrage. Nor do we believe that you will take the ground that where the opinions of a candidate are uncertain, an elector is to be left to inference or conjecture, to ascertain them. ference or conjecture, to ascertain them.

On the former occasion to which we have referred. It might be glad to. It must run counter. It must but

ist for an ANTI-SLAVERY paper, in New-Hampshire, (and many of these from other states.) Is this all ANTI-SLAVERY can do, when base perty can maintain its multiplied presses in every County, and exer so nany of them in the single capital! And is it a time, brethren,

your letter of the 21st, in which you ask me whether I am in favor of the 'immediate abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia,' and 'whether I am opposed to the admission of any new State into the Union, whose Constitution may tolerate Slavery.'

I answer, in regard to the first question, that my vote would depend upon the circumstances, terms and conditions, under which such a bill should be presented to Congress.

I aronosition may be found to conditions, under which such a bill should be presented to Congress. pon the journals of the twenty-fourth Congress, and the votes I then gave, I now refer you.

In regard to that part of your letter which alludes to graced on our hands here in the Granite State.

LIGHT ON ALMOST EVERY SUBJECT. !- A Writer in

From the Christian Reflector. BOLTON.

At a meeting of the Bolton Anti-Slavery Soche 3d of Oct., 1839, the following preamble as intions were unanimously adopted; and it what they be signed by the President and Social Grand of the Christian Reflector for tion, with a request that they be copied into or tion, with a request that they be copied into or ti-Slavery new spaners:

lavery new spapers; hereas, God has made of one blood all nation

Whereas, God has made of one blood all nation dwell on the face of the earth, confering on a right of liberty, life and happiness.

Therefore, Resolved, that every wilful viols of that right is a libel on our principles, treason sight of heaven, rebellion against God, and pour tempt on the work of his hand.

Resolved, As this right can be maintained on a proper administration of republican principles in hands of men who, fearing God and haling conness, are truly a terror to evil doers and a proper them who do well, therefore, it is the duty of a individual who goes to the polls, to vote for sach such only for every office the people have to a such such only for every office the people have to a

uch only for every office the people have Resolved, That the cold hearded indiffere which the priest and the Levite passed the man who fell among thieves, presents a still ture of a large portion of the christian churgard to slavery, and as such ought ever to be to view.

view. Resolved, That when we see the names of a Ga Resolved. That when we see the names of a Goell or Birney joining affinity with such men as Ten Phelps or St. Clair, in dividing the Anti-Slavery as we are constrained to acknowledge that good a may err, and great men are not always wise. Therefore, Resolved that we will give our help apport to the Mass. Anti-Sla Apport to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

LEVI M. POWERS, Pro.

Surrman W. Houghton, Sec. ry.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES

Mr. Kenyon, of the London Society's miss Berbice, wrote, in April last, as follows:-

At the close of August, some of the people their first fortnight's, others their first month's as a free-will offering expressive of their grating. God for the blessing of liberty. The sum amon about 50l sterling. I cannot express the sair about 50l sterling. I cannot express the satisfacion it gave me to witness the voluntary principle that brought into exercise; and from the cheerfalien with which the money was contributed, I am exceptaged to believe that on every occasion they will give

aged to believe that on every occasion they will may be as far as their means allow, of their substance, to a sist in the cause of our dear Lord.

The people at all our stations are very ztalom, the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and pecially the members of our churches. Where there is a Missionary interest, now they are free, they wish to locate themselves. They appear have no inclination to remove from this count, it considered a healthy part of the colony. onsidered a healthy part of the colony, and the birth-place of many hundred negroes, the plantations were in cultivation. Some turned and settled down here, and others ar fering a high price to precure land, in order tain permanent residence in the neighborhood, the first of August there has been an increased ers at this station, so that it is necessary to do thing for their accommodation.—The people entered upon a subscription to build a teachers, and I am sureth welling-house for the

dwelling-house for the teachers, and I am stretter will show their attachment to the house of Gol, by the extent of their liberality.

The number of church members is now increase to 142, and the amount of money collected last year was about 2000. sterling. The means of grace appear to have been blessed to the souls of many in the part of God's vineyard, and he must have the print for his own name's sake.

Virginia and Maryland .- The last Philant ontains the following encouraging paragraphs, en A friend writing to us from the upper part of

ate, says,-'I have this spring spent several weeks in the stars of Virginia and Maryland. Where there are those who dare breathe sentiments of Christian liberty, the urge us with one voice to give an additional impulse to the car of liberty.'

From all we can gather, we think that there are years many in the slave states, who in their hears a idding us God-speed. A gentleman writing to rom a slave-state, Aug. 26th, says—

'We, in the heart of a slave state can as yet do but ittle, but there are a few of us here, who have color. l with you, during the war.' 'The Philanthrojielding a good influence. We are alarmed wh r we see, 'No paper next week.' I believe the desiry of this republic is suspended on the success of the resent anti-slavery effort.'

As a token of his interest in this cause, he sends w dollars, seventeen dollars and fifty cents

THE TRIAL.-The pamphlet report of the trial The TRIAL.—The pamphlet report of the Italial Hartford is now published, making a pamphlet forty-eight pages, 8vo, and is for sale at the Ani-Slavery Office. Price 9 cents. It gives a full and complete view of the proceedings thus far. Animir report may be expected of the next trial, Nov. 19.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBEL

RIES, &c. FRUIT TREES of all the different species :- The collections now offered, are of the most exchand and surpassing kinds. The Pears are unusually fix—the Peach and the Cherry Trees are also fine at in very extraordinary numbers. The Catalogue of Pricand Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Heistont Flomering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be set to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very teskinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, or any other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here. or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmo Lower Virginia. Also, the Elata, Canton, Broussi Moretti or Alpine, and some other Multernes, Occaspur and Buckthorns for Hedges.
All orders will be promptly attended to; and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe

transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1839.

WANTED.

By a respectable young man of color, who is delif-ous to complete himself in the study and practice of Dentistry, a situation with an experienced practitioner. Good references given. Apply to J. T. Hilton, 38 Bris-tle street Roston 1988. le street, Boston

Two good cigar-makers, either men or women, it whom good wages will be given. Colored hands pro-ferred. Inquire of John Thompson, at 19 May Street LACE OR STAR PATTERN VICTORIA SHELL

THE Subscriber has just manufactured a large second or the sortment of his new work. The style of ornamest cannot be imitated in horn, and is much admired for heavy and dorability. Ladies are invited to call and examine, at No. 2

Milk street.

A. S. JORDAN.

DR. BECKWITH, DR. BECKWITH,
THE inventor of the Anti-Despeptic Fills, is a distinguished and highly reputed family physician in N.
Carolina. They were never offered to the public and their efficacy had gained them general celebrity among the most respectable families of his practice. They have become as highly popular wherever introduced.
A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street, General Agent.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC PILLS, BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC PILLS, SO highly efficacious in disorders of the Stomatol, Bowels, Liver, Spleen, Incipient, Diarrheas, Chokt, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual Costiveness, loss of Appetite, sick Headache, Sea-Sickness, &c. &c. Bishop Ives, Dr. Hawkes, Gov. Iredell, Hon. H. Fotter, Hon. E. Stanley, Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D.D., and many of the first physicians in this country, are among those who have furnished letters in testimony of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of these Filistance and the standard of the standard

VICTORIA COMBS AND HAIR BANDS. A large variety of patterns of those articles kept con-stantly for sale at JORDAN'S Comb and Fancy Goods Store, No. 2 Milk street.

LADIES ARE INVITED

TO call and examine JORDAN'S new Lace or Six patterns Victoria Combs; also straight back and side Combs, including over one hundred different patterns and figures, at Store No. 2 Milk street, two doors from Washington street.

ANTI-SLAVERY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 36 BRATTLE STREET. No. 36 BRATTLE STREET.

THE subscriber, in consequence of the almost daily application to him for colored help by citizens of give ton and vicinity, has been induced to try the experiment of securing good places to colored persons of merit, by establishing the above office.

Wanted immediately, two good Wash women.
For character, refer to Wm. L. Garrison, Wm. J. Burley, Oliver Johnson, Rev. Sam'l Snowden and Elder J. V. Himes.

Boston Aug. 22, 1839.

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TOL. IX. WM. LLOYI

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Garretson Dear Sir. 1 t ou are sending

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We are gratified,

e spirit of the Gos ome the victims of From ANTI-SL We happened to ty, and dropped in invention. A list follows—Daniel

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It pays full 'Its shield a And as it s